

Help the Salvation Army
Take a Bit of Home
to the Trenches.

The Chicago Daily Tribune

FINAL
EDITION

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MONDAY, JULY 29, 1918.—24 PAGES.

TWO PAGES CONTAIN
TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE * * PRICE TWO CENTS. IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AND OUTSIDE, THREE CENTS.

PURSUE FOE BEYOND OURCO

TWO CONFESS JURY FIXING IN BECKER CASE

Foreman Tells Plot and Arrests Are Made.

Confessions of jury fixing in the trial of Francis A. Becker, former Thompson leader in the Twenty-first ward, have been obtained by State's Attorney Hoyne following the arrest of three men. Becker was acquitted in May when he was tried on a charge of collecting bribes.

Three Under Arrest.
The men under arrest are: Frederick T. Burgess of 4442 Clifton avenue, foreman of the jury which heard the evidence against Becker; John G. (Doc) Messing of 55 West Schiller street, with offices at 177 North State street.

James Dempsey, 2220 South Avers avenue, a former partner of Burgess in the manufacture of art pennants; of 1617 North State street.

Burgess was arrested on Saturday afternoon after long investigation on the part of detectives of the state's attorney's office, leading to the conclusion that he had conspired to procure the acquittal of Becker.

Only Two Confess.
Dempsey was taken at the same time after Burgess had made statements involving him in the alleged conspiracy. Only Burgess and Dempsey were said to have confessed their parts in the deal to free Becker. Messing steadfastly refused to make a statement, declaring he had nothing to relate beyond admitting he had been approached by Dempsey.

The three men were questioned by officers of the state's attorney's office almost continuously after their detention. Assistant State's Attorney Raber went all of Saturday night examining Burgess and Dempsey and announced early yesterday that he had obtained complete confessions.

Burgess was on the list of jurors called when Becker's trial was commenced before Judge Kavanagh. According to Mr. Raber, he found himself in need of funds and thought the opportunity was presented of rehabilitating himself.

Outline of Confession.
His confession as outlined by Mr. Raber follows:

"Burgess said he had entertained the idea all along of voting to acquit Becker, although he believed from the evidence that the Thompson leader was guilty as charged. He said he believed he might go to Becker after the trial and get something for his favorable action.

"When he found he was to be foreman of the jury he went to his old friend Dempsey. He and Dempsey had been in business together and they were very close friends. He explained in his confession that he didn't know exactly how to capitalize his position and he wanted to learn some way of getting to the front, meaning Becker's immediate release.

"He told Dempsey of his fortunate position and said he believed the thing might be worth \$1,000 to him. Dempsey said he would think the matter over.

Goed Again to Dempsey.
"According to Burgess he went again to Dempsey on the next day and repeated his proposal; that Dempsey make some attempt to find a means of negotiating with Becker. According to Burgess Dempsey said he would do the best he could. A few days later, at least some time later, as Burgess explains it, Dempsey came to him and said the thing was arranged.

"The arrangement, as Burgess advised, was based on a conversation Dempsey is said to have had with 'Doc' Messing.

Message Is Selected.
"Dempsey told me," said Burgess, "that he scoured around to find some one who would approach Becker, and finally hit on Messing, who was well known among politicians and needed some money. He said Messing told him the thing could be handled without his least trouble and that Messing would come into the courtroom and make me a high sign that everything was all right.

"Subsequently," said Mr. Raber, "Messing made the high sign. He probably was afraid to make any statements in the courtroom and was wily-wags in the courtroom and could not be found last night.

LAKE BOAT CRASH PUTS 64 IN PERIL; RESCUES THRILL

Five Leap in Water and Many Are Saved by Breakwater.

Carrying sixty-four passengers, many of whom were women and children, the gasoline launch Mary M. a wooden two-decker plying as an excursion boat between the municipal pier and the Lincoln park high bridge, struck the government concrete breakwater last night and capsized ten minutes later.

All the passengers, with the exception of five men who leaped overboard and were rescued, climbed in safety to the breakwater. A few were slightly injured. There was considerable screaming by the women and children, but panic was avoided by the cooler heads on the boat. There were several thrilling rescues.

That no lives were lost was due to the fact that the boat was traveling at slow speed and struck the breakwater sideways, permitting the passengers to make certain of their landing before jumping. The depth of the water where the collision occurred is about eighteen feet.

Two Steamers Aid Rescue.
Rescue work was prompt, the excursion steamers Columbia and America and the crew of the Chicago river coast guard station arriving on the scene a few minutes after the Mary M. had sunk.

The injured, all of whom were women, were given first aid treatment on the municipal pier and went home. Charges that bootlegging has been practiced openly on the lake excursion boats and that quantities of beer were found aboard the Mary M. were made to federal officials and the police at the investigation, which was begun immediately.

Hugo Krause, superintendent of the municipal pier, said he had often heard that liquor was being sold aboard the excursion boats and had filed complaints with the federal authorities, but that so far as he knew they had not been acted on.

Check Shows All Safe.
That all the passengers were saved was affirmed by E. N. McCreary, deputy collector of the port of Chicago, who was on the boat for a quiet inspection, and counted the passengers as they boarded it. After the accident a check made on his figures showed all accounted for.

No effort was made by the crew of five men to man the Mary M.'s lifeboats, distribute life preservers, or otherwise aid the passengers, according to statements made. The crew in fact was not in evidence and there was no indication it had ever been schooled in ship drills for an emergency, it was said.

Girls with the Pilot?
It was the boat's last trip of the night. Capt. Alex West, helmsman and master, was at the wheel when the boat left the pier at 10:30 o'clock. A slight fog obscured vision. There is an opening of 40 feet between the pier and the breakwater which boats must clear to make the open lake.

Immediately after the boat had cast off Capt. West left the wheel to collect tickets. According to a statement made to William Nugent, a pier policeman, by Elmer Connor of 1225 West Sixty-first place, the captain placed in command of the wheel a youth who took two girls into the wheelhouse with him.

The boat had proceeded a short distance, when one of the passengers cried: "There's the breakwater ahead. We're going to hit it!"

There was a rush of passengers to the port side.

Capt. West called out to "put her over hard," and the man at the wheel shifted the course sharply, the boat striking the breakwater a glancing blow.

Five Quickly Rescued.
Illumined by the boat's deck lights, the breakwater loomed plainly and the passengers were able to clamber to safety. The five men who leaped to the water were:

Edward Mauch of 1717 Sedgwick street and his brother Fred.

Carl E. R. Stoff, a Jackie at the Great Lakes Naval Training station.

Elmer Connor of 1225 West Sixty-first place.

Anna Holt, a Negro, of 1738 Wallace street.

They were quickly rescued.

Among those who suffered bruises and lacerations in the rush of getting off the boat were Bertha Freedman of 2038 Mohawk street; Elizabeth Trombini of 1869 West Fifty-first street, who jumped from the upper deck to the breakwater; Miss Anna Kreck of 2029 North Keeler avenue; and Hattie Lund of 209 North Dearborn street.

Capt. West and his crew were questioned by federal officials soon after the accident. Frank Martinek, a well-known water front man, who is the owner of the Mary M., was not aboard and could not be found last night.

THE MAGNIFYING GLASS

(Copyright, 1918, By John T. McCutcheon.)



THE MAN YOU HAVE THE GLASS CENTERED ON—



ALWAYS LOOKS THE BIGGEST.

HOYNE READY TO INTERVENE IN CENSUS ROW

STATE'S ATTORNEY MAC LAY HOYNE returned to Chicago from the east last night. He was asked if he contemplated any action in connection with the school board's \$80,000 census scheme.

"I was approached some weeks ago by Trustees Czarnecki," Mr. Hoyne said. "I told him then that nothing could be done until the census contract was entered into."

Mr. Hoyne was informed that during his visit in the east the "solid state" of the school board had "entered into contract" by appropriating the \$80,000.

"Then I am ready to act," Mr. Hoyne returned. "I shall call Mr. Czarnecki into conference, get the facts, and then apply the law."

Mr. Hoyne was not prepared to say in what manner he intends to intervene.

[Another batch of letters exposing the city hall conduct of the 1918 census appears on page 5 of this paper.]

U-BOATS DROWN CAPTIVES; HUN CREW STARVED?

LONDON, July 28.—The survivors of two sailing trawlers, respectively British and Belgian, just brought into a British port, tell a terrible tale of German cruelty.

The British trawler was sunk before dawn on Friday by a bomb and the crew taken aboard the submarine. Three hours later the Belgian trawler was sighted and sunk, and the crew, consisting of a father and son, also was taken aboard.

All were kept on the submarine's deck, near the conning tower, and when a patrol boat appeared the submarine submerged without warning, leaving the fishermen to drown. The Belgian skipper and his son and three Englishmen perished and only two of the English crew were saved.

The survivors state that the Germans ransacked the trawlers before sinking them and carried off everything of value. The German sailors, according to the survivors, ate biscuits and fish ravenously, as if starving. All of the Germans appeared to be youths, their commander being only 25.

Have Sunk 25 U-Boats
in Month, Officer Says

New York, July 28.—(Special.)—An officer of senior rank in the royal navy reserve, who arrived today at an Atlantic port on his way to Japan after serving two years in the North sea, said that the allied warships and destroyers had sunk twenty-five U-boats between June 15 and July 15, and that this was the best record for a month since the submarine menace started.

Maxim's "Sinkless Ship"
Plans Accepted by U. S.

Baltimore, Md., July 28.—(Special.)—Hudson Maxim, inventor of smokeless powder, today said that he had just completed the drawing for the 9,500 ton ship which he feels no torpedo of a German submarine can send to the bottom of the ocean. The Emergency Shipbuilding corporation has accepted the plans, and work on the building of the sinkless ship will be begun immediately.

Mme. Sparkes, Soprano,
Hurt in Motor Accident

New York, July 28.—(Special.)—Mme. Leonora Sparkes, for the last eleven years a member of the Metropolitan Opera company, singing soprano roles, was taken to the Minerva hospital tonight in a serious condition following an automobile accident.

Mme. Sparkes sustained a fractured skull, concussion of the brain, and scalp wounds, as well as internal injuries.

THE WEATHER.

MONDAY, JULY 29, 1918.

Sunrise, 5:40 a. m.; sunset, 8:15 p. m.
Moon rise 11:15 p. m. TRIBUNE BAROMETER

Chicago and vicinity. Fair and cooler Monday. Tuesday fair and continued cool; moderate northwest to north winds.

Illinois and Missouri. Generally fair and cooler Monday. Tuesday fair with moderate temperatures.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO.
(Last 24 hours.)

MAXIMUM, 11:30 A. M. 88
MINIMUM, 4 A. M. 77
3 a. m. 77 11 a. m. 83 7 p. m. 77
4 a. m. 77 12 m. 81 8 p. m. 77
5 a. m. 77 1 p. m. 85 9 p. m. 77
6 a. m. 77 2 p. m. 85 10 p. m. 77
7 a. m. 77 3 p. m. 85 11 p. m. 77
8 a. m. 77 4 p. m. 84 Midnight 76
9 a. m. 76 5 a. m. 75 1 a. m. 74
10 a. m. 80 6 p. m. 78 2 a. m. 73

Mean temperature for 24 hours to 7 p. m. 78; normal for the day, 75; excess since Jan. 1, 1.44 inches.

Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m. .50 inch. Excess since Jan. 1, 1.44 inches.

Highest wind velocity, 30 miles an hour, from S. W., at 5:07 p. m.

Relative humidity, 8 a. m. 81; 5 p. m. 76. For complete weather report see page 15.

LAST RITES AND MARRIAGE MERGE AT HOSPITAL BED

There was little joy at the wedding of Joseph M. Madunick, 21, and Sophie Lippinsline, 22, last night, although they had been sweethearts two years and planned to marry after the war. For Joseph can live only two days, the doctors say. The last sacraments of the church immediately preceded the wedding rites.

The marriage took place at the Lakeside hospital, where Madunick had been operated on for appendicitis in the hope it would fit him to join the navy. The operation was performed on June 25, and for three days Madunick seemed on the way to health. On Saturday he had a sudden turn for the worse.

On being told he could not live, both Madunick and his sweetheart said they wished to marry at once. The ceremony was read by the Rev. Father Mathew Canale of the Church of the Sacred Heart. Madunick resided at 10749 Benley avenue, his bride at 18715 Buffalo avenue.

Hindenburg's Health O. K.,
Foe Official Report Says

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—An official communication received from German main headquarters denies recent rumors concerning Field Marshal Hindenburg's health. The communication says Hindenburg's health is excellent.

YANKS 2 MILES ACROSS RIVER; SEIZE STORES;

Storm on Despite Hidden Nests of Machine Guns.

BULLETIN.
BY EDWIN L. JAMES.
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.
(Copyright, 1918.)

WITH THE AMERICAN
ARMY, July 28, 6 p. m.—The Americans have crossed the Ourcq and on a wide front advanced their lines to a depth of more than three kilometers (almost two miles) to the hills beyond the river.

We have taken several villages and have captured large stores and much ammunition. On our left the French are on the outskirts of Fere-en-Tardenois and on our right they are keeping abreast of the American advance, having reached and passed Champbrecy.

Our first troops crossed the river at 5 o'clock in the morning and by 10 o'clock we had a strong force on the other side.

Sergy was taken at noon. The Germans appear to be falling back on the Vesle river line, which would wipe out the Soissons-Reims salient. Our troops are pressing them strongly.

BY EDWIN L. JAMES.
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.
(Copyright, 1918.)

CHATEAU THIERRY,
France, July 28, 9 a. m.—American scouts this morning reached the Ourcq river, towards which our troops have been fighting since the allies' drive started July 18.

Yesterday on a front of thirty-five kilometers the Germans withdrew their line in a crescent extending from the Ourcq river to the Ardre river before the tremendous pressure which the French and American troops have exerted for the last five days. Of the thirty-five kilometer front, American troops hold nearly half.

Advance Most Rapid.
The Marne river is now completely cleared of the Boche. Yesterday's advance of Franco-American troops was the greatest in importance since last Sunday, when the Germans had to get out of Chateau Thierry and back across the Marne, and compares favorably with the sensational gains made when Gen. Foch sprang his surprise ten days ago this morning.

A striking idea of what our troops have done in the ten days is shown by the fact that from where one of our units started around Belleau, to where our soldiers stand this morning in front of Courmout, is between twenty-five and thirty kilometers, making a daily average advance of more than two and a half kilometers.

Expect Stand on Vesle.
The nature of the German withdrawal yesterday indicates the enemy does not contemplate a big stand on the Ourcq river. Behind that line is the Vesle river, a line running almost straight from Soissons to Reims, and it seems to be the general opinion

(Continued on page 2, column 1.)

CROWN PRINCE'S DISASTER GROWING

FRENCH REPORT.
PARIS, July 28.—The war office statement tonight reads:

North of the Marne we have continued our onward march in the region of the Ourcq. Notwithstanding the resistance of the enemy, who employed every effort to check our passage of the river, we succeeded in throwing advanced elements on the north bank. We have penetrated into Fere-en-Tardenois. Northeast of the forest of Ris we reached Champbrecy.

On the right our troops have occupied Anthemy and Oisy-en-Vallée and have approached appreciably the line of the road from Reims to Dormans. In Champagne two enemy attempts in the region south of the Monts were repulsed.

EARLY REPORT.
In the course of the night the French continued their progress north of the Marne. Our elements have reached the south bank of the River Ourcq.

On our right we approached the Dormans-Reims high road. In the Champagne we repulsed several German attacks on our new positions south of the Monts-Nom.

Northeast of St. Hilaire we have completely maintained our line.

AMERICAN REPORT
Washington, D. C., July 28.—Gen. Pershing's communiqué for yesterday, received today, says:

Section A.—Between the Ourcq and the Marne the enemy's resistance has broken down. Our troops, with those of our allies, are in pursuit.

Section B.—There is nothing to report in this section.

GERMAN REPORT
BERLIN, via London, July 28.—The war office statement tonight says:

Apart from fighting on the Ourcq the day has been quiet.

EARLIER REPORT.
On the front of Crown Prince Rupprecht there was lively reconnoitering activity and strong enemy thrusts north of the Lys, on both sides of the Somme and northwest of Montdidier, were repulsed. The artillery was active in some sectors.

On the German crown prince's battle front the day passed quietly. There were small infantry engagements before our new positions.

In Champagne the enemy made a local attack and penetrated our forward line south of Fichtel mountain. He was for the greater part repulsed by our counter thrust.

SAILOR KICKS
HOLE IN PICTURE
KAISER GAVE T. R.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 28.—A life sized painting of Emperor William, presented by him to Col. Theodore Roosevelt several years ago, came to grief when a party of citizens visited the home of its possessor, Mrs. C. R. Pollitz, here today.

The picture had been given to the public library by the colonel, and hung there until after the sinking of the Lusitania, when it was relegated to the cellar. Mrs. Pollitz offered \$5 for the painting to the trustees, and became its owner. The incident was forgotten until the death of Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, and then the villagers recalled it. They organized a party today, and going to the home of Mrs. Pollitz, demanded the picture.

Mr. Pollitz wanted to give it up, but Mrs. Pollitz wanted to keep it. In the struggle on a balcony for its possession, the portrait came among the vigilantes gathered in the street. A sailor promptly put his foot through it.

The Chicago Tribune—
New York Times
Cable Service

BY E. L. JAMES—American forces play vital part in defeat of Germans.—Page 1.

BY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.
First appearance of Von Hintze, now German foreign secretary, after Pan-Germans to enthusiasm.—Page 2.

BY GEORGE H. FERRIS—Describing how French tanks fought in great battle.—Page 2.

BY GEORGE NEWICK—Defeat on Marne turns unexpected Germany's gloom because battle had been heralded as decisive victory for Hunns.—Page 3.

BY CHARLES GRANTY—Returned officers' review initiative was reliance of American troops on the battlefield.—Page 3.

ALLIES ENTER BASE OF FERÉ; PUSH 3 MILES

Ville-en-Tardenois Also in Grip of Gen. Foch.

BULLETIN.
BY GEORGE H. FERRIS.
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.
(Copyright, 1918.)

WITH THE FRENCH
ARMIES, July 28.—Early this morning allied patrols, making their way carefully ahead, reached both Ville-en-Tardenois and Fere-en-Tardenois and, it can only be a question of hours for both towns to be completely in their hands.

BULLETIN.
LONDON, July 28.—From news received in London this evening the impression prevails that the German retreat will be on a larger scale than was first anticipated.

WITH THE AMERICAN
ARMY ON THE AISNE-
MARNE FRONT, July 28.—7 p. m.—[By the Associated Press.]—The German line is again north of the Ourcq river and Fere-en-Tardenois, which has been entered by French troops, is at the mercy of the allies. The tightening of the flanks holds promise that the retreat will continue.

The line along the greater part of the bottom of Soissons-Reims salient has been pushed forward in some places as much as five miles.

Big Guns Open Up.
The Germans are bringing into play their artillery in force to check the plunges of the Franco-American troops. The Americans have played a brilliant part in the advance, which included the occupation of Sergy, on the north bank of the Ourcq river, and a number of small villages.

The line tonight follows the Ourcq river to Sergy and to Gousancourt, the latter place lying about six miles north of the Marne.

Offer Bitter Resistance.
The Germans offered bitter resistance, but not to compare with that which began late today for the retention of the higher ground further north of the river. There they supplemented their defense with artillery fire reaching over the American front lines to the supports, the volume of fire at times attaining enormous proportions.

Unwavering the Americans held their ground and even advanced slightly, while the French on their sectors to the right and left resisted as steadily against the vicious efforts of the Germans.

Allied Guns Reply.
From behind the advancing lines the allied heavy guns kept up a continuous bombardment throughout the day, shelling the German positions, wherever the airmen reported troop concentrations.

Heavy artillery has been used to some extent by the Germans in their rear guard actions, but to such extent as today, and this gives some basis for belief that

PERSHING SAYS U. S. AIRPLANES FAIL WAR TEST

Asks Baker Not to
Send Any More
De Havilland 4s.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., July 28.—[Special.]—Disquieting information, according to the War Department, is that the only plane being produced in quantity in this country, the De Havilland 4, has failed to meet the demands of battle conditions in France.

Following hard upon the abandonment of manufacture of the Bristol combat planes, with Liberty motors, comes the assertion from responsible sources that the only plane being produced in quantity in this country, the De Havilland 4, has failed to meet the demands of battle conditions in France.

Start Special Inquiry.
The committee has entered upon a special inquiry into the results of the flight to the De Havilland 4 in France, and will delay the formulation of its report on the aircraft situation until it is able to get at the truth. Such investigation as has been made up to date substantiates the assertion that the De Havilland 4 has failed to make good in France.

"I have made diligent inquiry and I can only say with regret and sadness that I can find no evidence of a single American airplane ever having been flown successfully at the battle front," a Democratic member of the committee said.

At the Dayton-Wright plant at Dayton, O., which is turning out these planes at the rate of 750 a month, the De Havilland 4s have been flown and pronounced successful, but in France, the committee is informed, they have proved wholly unsatisfactory and for the moderate use of scouting and bombing, for which they were intended.

War Department Silent.

I have asked the war department whether any American planes are flying at the battle front, and a number of other questions seeking light upon the prospects of American participation in aerial warfare this year, but so far the department has not vouchsafed any information upon these matters. One war department official, who sought to be thoroughly informed, professes surprise at the assertion that failure has attended the efforts to see the De Havilland 4 in battle, but explains that he has no information upon the matter.

The inquiry, however, will extend to a lengthy cablegram sent to war by Gen. Pershing to the war department complaining of the De Havilland 4 and pointing out what he regards as insurmountable defects in the making use of the plane in its present form. The American commander is reported to have pronounced the plane not only practically obsolete in type but structurally weak, and to have begged the war department not to send any more De Havilland 4s now constructed.

The cablegram also contained, it is stated, an enumeration of specific defects and recommendations of changes that must be made before it can be hoped to use the De Havilland 4 in actual warfare.

Caused Deaths of Aviators.

One of the defects pointed out by Gen. Pershing is reported to have caused the death of one or more aviators while testing the plane in France in the same way that at least one young flyer was killed during a test at Dayton. In the Dayton test the aviator was sent, unwillingly, it is alleged, to an altitude of 11,000 feet, when first one wing, then the other, was seen to fly off the plane and the flyer plunged to death.

Members of the senate committee have been alarmed by this information and entertain the fear that it soon will be necessary to abandon the only type of plane being produced in quantity in this country.

It is understood, however, that the war department will endeavor to introduce improvements suggested by Gen. Pershing in a final effort to make the plane serviceable, although such changes will consume several months.

Sought Showing in Production.

Among airplane authorities, however, it is freely predicted that the De Havilland 4, because of obsolescence and structural defects, soon will be abandoned and replaced by the De Havilland 5 and the De Havilland 10, which the Dayton-Wright company is ready to manufacture. Representatives of the company have urged that they be allowed to improve the De Havilland 4, but they assert they have been restrained by the war department, which objected to an interruption of quantity production of the type in its present form.

But whether success attends the efforts of the war department to improve the De Havilland 4 or the type is abandoned definitely in favor of the De Havilland 5 and 10, members of the senate committee fear that America will be unable to take her proper place in the warfare of the air this year. If the De Havilland 4 can be made serviceable it is possible that a limited number of these planes will be flying on the western front before winter, and, if so, they can be used for bombing and scouting under favorable conditions, for they are not swift enough to pursue or to elude pursuit.

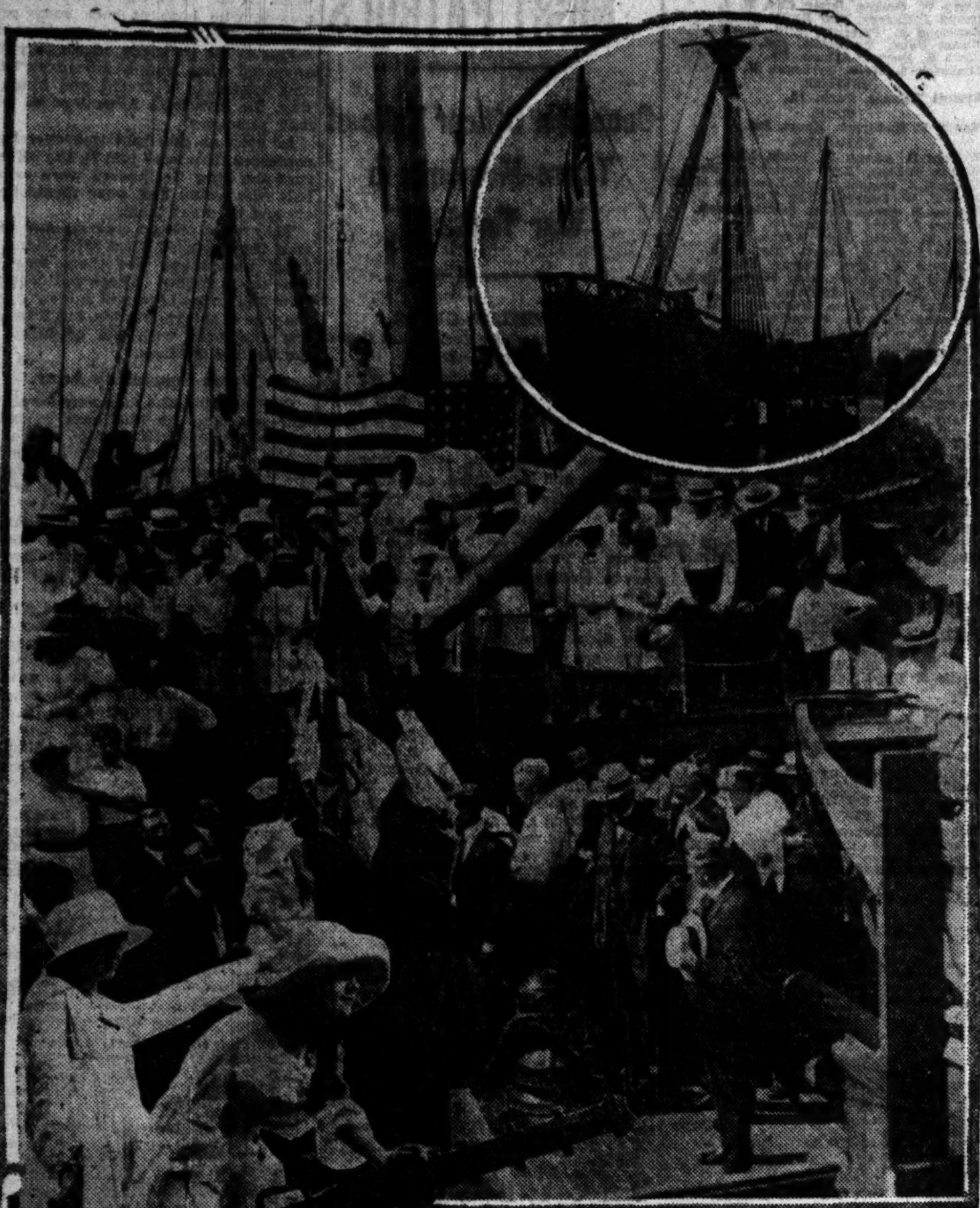
No Combat Planes Built.

If that possibility proves illusory American planes are unlikely to be seen in any number on the western front this year, for it will be impossible to reach quantity production of the De Havilland 5s and 10s for several months.

The senate committee will make an

FLAGS OF TWO NATIONS HONOR SANTA MARIA

Judge C. N. Goodnow Presides at Ceremony of Welcome to Columbus Caravel, Home From Stormy Voyage.



Dorothy Cummings Mildred Lundgren

The Santa Maria, prodigal Columbus caravel, was welcomed back into her snug haven in Jackson park yesterday with all of the warmth lavished upon the biblical wandering son.

Gifts, too, made the romantic old craft aware that all is forgiven, even though she followed a man with money through the miles. The man is said to be broke now.

Berthold Singer, Spanish consul in Chicago, was the principal speaker. When the ceremonies had come to a conclusion a Spanish flag was raised side by side with the Stars and Stripes.

The American flag was made by Miss Isabel Harris, a direct descendant of Betty Ross. Miss Irene McAvoy and Ethel Benson represented Columbia and Miss Chicago. Others who participated were John J. Poulton, Thomas O'Shaughnessy, and Alexander Pope, Dorothy Cummings, and Mildred Lundgren. Judge Charles N. Goodnow acted as chairman. A children's chorus sang patriotic songs.

Gen. Harries' Officer Son Killed by Auto in France

PARIS, Saturday, July 27.—First Lieut. Warren Harries, son of Gen. George Herbert Harries of Washington and Louisville, Ky., was instantly killed in an automobile accident in a provincial city of France.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS BY RAIL TRACKS. Joseph M. Drenk, 45 years old, of East Chicago, Ind., was found unconscious yesterday by the South Chicago police in a ditch alongside the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad tracks near One Hundred and Thirtieth street. He was suffering from a fracture of the skull. He was taken to the South Chicago hospital, where it was said he is not expected to live.

Chicago Boy, Honored by France, Wins Commission

Champaign, Ill., July 28.—[Special.]—Chris Gross of Chicago, a University of Illinois student, who won the croix de guerre while in the ambulance service in France, has won a commission as a lieutenant in infantry. He is stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga.

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LINER TO U. S. HAS 3 U-BOAT FIGHTS DURING ONE TRIP

Sees Justicia Sunk, Repels Another Hun, Fires on Mystery Boat.

An Atlantic Port, July 28.—[Special.]—The first details by eye-witnesses of the sinking of the British transport Justicia off the coast of Scotland on Friday, July 19, were brought here today by the officers, crew, and passengers of a liner which also had a narrow escape.

There were eight other steamships in the convoy and six destroyers. All went well until 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, when, while the officers and passengers were looking at the big three-funnelled transport Justicia, two miles away, they heard a muffled report, like the banging of a water-tight bulk door, below decks and saw a cloud of smoke go up from the port side of the Justicia by the engine room. The chief officer said, "By Jove, they've got it."

At the same time the wake of a torpedo was seen twenty feet from the liner's stern.

Convoy Scods Away.
The hole in the transport must have been a big one, because the vessel began to settle by the stern as the rest of the convoy scudded away in all directions. The destroyers steamed to the Justicia and dropped ten depth charges over the spot where the Hun craft was believed to have fired its torpedoes, but no trace of the periscope was seen, either before or after the attack.

The engineers on duty on the liner said that the depth of the depth charges, filled with 800 pounds of TNT, was terrifying. The oilers and firemen ran from one side to the other as each bomb went off in succession, expecting every minute to see the plates stove in. They could not tell whether it was torpedoes, mines, or bombs.

Finally the Justicia was taken in tow and started for a nearby port at about three knots an hour. Word was received later that it had been attacked again and sunk.

See Another U-Boat.

Nothing occurred to mar the smoothness of a normal midsummer voyage across the Atlantic until shortly after eight bells struck at noon Friday, when a U-boat was sighted about three miles away. The Hun undersea craft, the officer said, was heading southward across the stern of the liner and promptly fired two shells from his 5.9 Krupp gun forward, which fell short.

The captain maneuvered the liner so as to bring the submarine astern, and then the gun crew opened fire on the enemy with a six-inch gun, but their shots also fell wide. The U-boat followed in the wake and fired thirteen shots, the last three being fired with shrapnel, but no hit was made.

Finally the Hun went after a British freighter, just above the horizon. At 6 o'clock last night another submarine was sighted on the port beam about three to four miles away. This was about 250 miles southeast of Sandy Hook. The steamship swung so that the stern gun could be brought to bear, and four shots were fired. The submarine, which had no conning tower and apparently no guns, did not fire in return. Some men were seen on deck at waving flags, and the captain ordered the gun crew to cease firing, as it might prove to be an American war craft. The fourth shot was so close to the submarine that the water must have splashed the crew on its deck.

The undersea craft followed in the wake of the liner until 10:25 last night and then submerged.

Chicago Boy, Honored by France, Wins Commission

Champaign, Ill., July 28.—[Special.]—Chris Gross of Chicago, a University of Illinois student, who won the croix de guerre while in the ambulance service in France, has won a commission as a lieutenant in infantry. He is stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga.

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MARNE ECLIPSE OF KAISER'S SUN CHILLS GERMANY

Trumpets Ready for
Peals of Triumph Are
Suddenly Silent.

BY GEORGE RENWICK.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. [Copyright, 1918.]

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—The complete failure of the German offensive, the obvious success of Gen. Foch's counterstroke, and the anticipation that the retreat which has now begun would be necessary have, as I learn from several most reliable quarters, had a most depressing effect on Germany.

For this latest Hindenburg-Ludendorff offensive was to achieve great things. It was to be something quite special. Since the first days of the March offensive all the loudly trumpeted triumphs have left the German people comparatively cold; they had a couple of days of flag waving and bell ringing at the end of March, but since then all the news has been received with that fatalism and lack of enthusiasm to which many German speakers have pointedly referred.

Called Kaiser Battle.
After it was seen that the first Kaiser battle brought no decision his majesty's name ceased to be used to christen the struggle royal, and the Imperial figure stepped into the background, but with the offensive which started on July 15 matters were different. The Kaiser again came into the limelight.

On a Shaky Table.
The Kaiser signed this document "on a shaky table by the flickering of a candle in the morning. Thus writes Karl Rosner, war correspondent of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger. In an earlier message, speaker of Hindenburg's certainty of the success of the great decisions taken, of everything being ready, of the Kaiser's belief that the war "now strides through its deciding period."

AIR PATROLS OF BRITAIN SMASH 14 HUN PLANES

LONDON, July 28.—In home waters during the period of the 18th to the 24th of July, inclusive, says an official communication issued today by the British admiralty, "royal air force units working with the navy maintained scouting squadrons for hostile aircraft and anti-submarine patrols. Enemy aircraft activity over the Belgian coast and in proximity to the English coast has been above normal and several engagements have taken place."

"Six enemy machines have been destroyed and eight have been driven down out of control. Five of our machines are missing."

"Our bombing formations have attacked military objectives at Zebruggen, Brugge, and Ostend, more than fifteen tons of bombs being dropped with good results."

"Enemy destroyers and trawlers have been attacked, a direct hit being obtained on one trawler which was subsequently observed to be in a sinking condition."

HIT BY ENGINE; DIES.
Frank Jensen, 20 years old, of Menomonee, Ill., who was struck by a Chicago and Eastern Illinois freight engine that ran over him yesterday night in St. Bernard's hospital. The body was removed to the undertaking rooms of W. A. Cunningham at 6337 Normal boulevard.

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HIGH FLYER

Young Son of Capt. W. A. Moffett of Great Lakes Negotiates Flight.



Billy Moffett

Great Lakes, Ill., July 28.—[Special.]—The war has produced many youthful aviators, but Great Lakes has the youngest of them all in the person of "Billy" Moffett, 8 year old son of the commandant, Capt. William A. Moffett.

"Billy," after diplomatic negotiations extending over a period of weeks, persuaded Lieut. Lee Hammond to take him for an aerial spin today. Ensign L. A. Vilas also was a passenger. The flight was made in one of the station seaplanes.

Starting from the lake shore near the boathouse, the plane made a long swoop out over the lake, circling back over the main station buildings several times. At one point an altitude of 1,000 feet was reached. "Billy" was radiant during the entire trip, his only disappointment being that the flight lasted only half an hour.

"Go, that was great," was his comment on reaching home after the trip. "It felt just like going up in the elevator."

"And," he added later, on helping himself to his third piece of cake and a third slice of watermelon, "it certainly gave me an appetite."

HIT BY ENGINE; DIES.

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VARMINT CUNNING MARKS YANKEES ON BATTLEFIELD

Returning Officers Say
All They Want Is Food
and Cartridges.

BY CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. [Copyright, 1918.]

LONDON, July 28.—All officers drifting in from the great battle bring the same story. It is getting to be an old tune, but to the ears of other Americans here it loses none of its musical quality by repetition. Those who like the writer were here at the time of the sinking of the Lusitania experience a rare delight in witnessing now Europe's change of heart toward America. They can't get used to our being not only so big and rich, but being able to put the best quality of fighters in the line. And they are a little surprised at how modestly we take it.

Initiative of Yankees.
I ask every newcomer from the battle to analyze Americanism in action. A very keen officer slightly wounded near Soissons said:

"The distinguishing quality is initiative. That word is somewhat overworked and conveys only partly its meaning. Indeed, you must be in action with these men and get the whole atmosphere to appreciate their peculiar points as compared with other soldiers."

Have "Varmint Cunning."
"In the woods and brush they seem to have 'varmint' cunning and the way they pick up the target of the Boche hid in the foliage is quite remarkable. They have the sort of big game hunting about it."

"I cannot say enough for the spirit and courage of these splendid fellows. For death or wounds or killing effort they have a homespun philosophy equal to the emergency. They don't like to go hungry or run out of ammunition, but nothing else 'can get their goat.'"

Battery Action Alone
Marks Italian Front

ROME, July 28.—The official statement issued today by the Italian war office says:

"Yesterday there were effective concentrations of fire by our batteries in the Lagarina valley, in the Vallada and in the Sella valley, and the usual harassing activity of both artilleries on the remainder of the front. Our own and French patrols captured some prisoners at scattered points."

"Two enemy airplanes were brought down in air fighting."

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HERE'S about the biggest dollar-for-dollar value you've ever had a chance at. The Foxhall is one of our best custom made shoes.

Notice the appearance of elegance and dignity in this shoe; the last is very comfortable, fits almost any foot just right.

We show it in black wax finish, or gunmetal calf; also in tan Russia or Cordo mahogany calf at \$7.85. With French gray buck tops, \$8.85.

Hundreds of others, \$4.85, \$5.85, \$6.85, \$7.85, \$8.85.

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Knox Straw Hats REDUCED

\$3.50 Knox Straws Now 2.00
\$5.00 Knox Straws Now 3.50
\$6.00 Knox Straws Now 4.50
\$8.00 Knox Straws Now 5.50
\$10.00 Knox Straws Now 7.50

At Half Price
Panamas Bamboos Leghorns Milans

FOR 45 YEARS DISTRIBUTORS OF KNOX HATS
JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.
Palmer House Corner

'TAYPAY' LEAVES WORD OF CHEER, FAITH IN ALLIES

Irish Leader, Departing,
Gives Impressions of
U. S. and Wilson.

New York, July 23.—Impressions of T. P. O'Connor, M. P., one of the Irish Nationalist leaders, of America's preparation for war were written for the Associated Press just after his departure for England and for publication at the time of his arrival.

Mr. O'Connor was in this country for more than a year as a commissioner of the Irish parliamentary party, and he soon added to such labors effective campaigns for allied sentiment among the Irish, particularly one directed by the National Security league.

Surprised on Arriving in U. S.

After telling of his arrival in New York in June, 1917, Mr. O'Connor writes as follows: "I must own my first impressions were not encouraging from any point of view. Within a few hours I had every evidence on the one hand that the anti-English sentiment had not yet spent itself and still confused the issue in the minds of some of my race; on the other hand, the sight of this great, rich city, rushing, as I thought, to every seaside resort in the vacation spirit of the summer, was in marked contrast to the somber attitude and atmosphere of the city I had left after three years of war.

"Further, I found in private conversation a startling evidence of a division of mind and opinion as to America's intervention in the war, which was expressed with an openness which surprised and even pained me.

Then came a change.

"I speak of this first impression frankly now, because I am able immediately to add that I saw the transformation of feeling gradually grow from one end of America to the other, until now I feel convinced that of all nations engaged in this war the one that feels most passionately, most unitedly, and most ruthlessly, is America. I will even go the length of saying that if any one or all of the European nations showed in war weariness show any sign of accepting an inconclusive peace America would keep on, even if she had to stand alone, and that wherever else the Germans may look for a spirit of compromise they cannot look for it, or even for an approach to it, from the people of the United States."

Found Chicago Loyal.

Mr. O'Connor tells of spending the first three months of his visit in New York and of a trip to Chicago in the fall, where he addressed the Irish Fellowship club. He believed the Irish in the Irish were shared by 90 to 95 per cent of the men of the Irish race in the latter city. Then he placed himself at the disposal of the National Security league, speaking frequently in Chicago and subsequently in San Francisco. He continues:

"I paid several visits to Washington, especially at moments when matters became critical at home and when it was necessary to explain the attitude of my party.

"Among the experiences I recollect with the greatest pleasure were two interviews with the president, and especially an interview I had with him immediately before my departure. I had been a student of his writings and speeches for many years, and though I had not met him before I felt as though I was acquainted with his thought and temperament.

"The severity of feature in the photograph entirely disappears when you are seated opposite him. Let me sum up my impressions from a private interview by saying that he is a man of perfect simplicity, transparent sincerity, rigid adhesion to well thought out principles, and almost Celtic impulsiveness of warm feeling, tempered rather than controlled by the cautious side of his partially Scotch-Irish ancestry. Indeed, to me he is much more dominantly Celt than Scotch-Irish. Of course, I am not at liberty to reveal his expression, except to say that I regard him as a genuine and sincere friend of Ireland.

Allies' Victory Sure.

"I return home at the urgent request of Mr. Dillon and bring a message of warm feeling, tempered rather than controlled by the cautious side of his partially Scotch-Irish ancestry. Indeed, to me he is much more dominantly Celt than Scotch-Irish. Of course, I am not at liberty to reveal his expression, except to say that I regard him as a genuine and sincere friend of Ireland.

His Opinion of Wilson.

"I must add that my personal interviews with him had, however, the effect of changing some of the impressions which are suggested by his public appearance and especially by his photographs. The president of the living flesh and blood seen close at hand are almost a contradiction.

"The severity of feature in the photograph entirely disappears when you are seated opposite him. Let me sum up my impressions from a private interview by saying that he is a man of perfect simplicity, transparent sincerity, rigid adhesion to well thought out principles, and almost Celtic impulsiveness of warm feeling, tempered rather than controlled by the cautious side of his partially Scotch-Irish ancestry. Indeed, to me he is much more dominantly Celt than Scotch-Irish. Of course, I am not at liberty to reveal his expression, except to say that I regard him as a genuine and sincere friend of Ireland.

"On the other side the Peoria Quartet sings another war-time ballad, 'I May Stay Away a Little Longer.'"

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AMERICAN OVERSEAS CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.

Today's casualty list of the American army in France contained 225 names, bringing the total overseas army casualties to 11,775.

Heavy fighting along the Aisne and Marne, in which American troops have participated, has begun to show in the casualty lists issued by the war department. Today's list is the longest to be placed on the battle front. The list, however, it was believed, gives casualties resulting from the recent German offensive operations rather than from the allied counter stroke now in progress.

Reported—

Previous, July 23.

Killed in action..... 1,971 23

Died of wounds..... 739 11

Died of disease..... 1,448 13

Died of accident and other causes..... 162 8

Wounded in action..... 6,230 130

Missing in action, including prisoners..... 636 31

Totals..... 11,460 233

KILLED BY ACTION.

NEWELL B. Fiske, Cranford, N. J.

William T. Shaw, Tatum, S. C.

Robert C. Randall, Stanford, Conn.

Raymond B. Jans, New York.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

John W. Carrick, Memphis, Pa.

John P. Donovan, Boston.

Frank Downer, Pittsburgh.

George Christian, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Charles Munsey, Kenton, O.

CORPORALS.

John W. Boyd, Hazard, Pa.

Edward Martin Carlson, Princeton, Ill.

Ryan Feldman, New York.

Raymond J. Maloy, Scottsdale, Pa.

Charles Menzies, Chambersburg, Pa.

Privates.

Joe M. Alder, White Plains, N. Y.

Ross D. Anderson, New Brighton, Pa.

Charles David Armstrong, Frederick, Md.

Nicola Christopoulos, Stuebenville, O.

Fred Clifton, Surraville, Tenn.

Earl Cox, Alena, W. Va.

Donald Ross Conrad, Towanda, Pa.

Kerr Andrew Cunningham, Chambersburg, Pa.

Walter Davis, Fursmouth, O.

Geo. Ferguson, Lancaster, Pa.

Gonzale Forero, New York.

Vivian Gray, New Brunswick, N. J.

Arnold D. Hall, Dallas, Pa.

Malvin Nathan Jamison, Spring Grove, Pa.

Robert Kennedy, Monongahela, Pa.

Chris Kowalski, Peoria, Ill.

Robert P. Lyle, Sutton, N. Y.

Barth M. McKinn, Bradford, Pa.

James McKinn, Bradford, Pa.

Ella Nite, Middletown, Ohio.

Lery S. Wasson, Greenville, Pa.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

CORPORAL.

Charles Calks Owen, Gilroy, Cal.

BUGLER.

Leon F. Burgess, Holbrook, Mass.

Privates.

Frank Blockinger, Dubuque, Ia.

Henry L. Bourke, Natick, Mass.

Bennie L. Brown, Vidor, Va.

Leoline A. Childers, Newalls, Ohio.

Albert Downing, East Boston, Mass.

Walter Fulton, Covington, Ind.

David Donald Lindsay, Council Bluffs, Ia.

Herbert C. Murbach, Swanton, O.

George Homer Baxter, Suburban, Conn.

Rock, Va.

DIED OF DISEASE.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

One Albert Hunsinger, Hartford City, Ind.

CORPORALS.

Frederic E. Allman, Cobden, Ind.

Arthur M. Hall, 2211 North Washington avenue, Chicago.

POSTAL CLERK.

John T. Ryland, Camden, N. J.

Privates.

James H. Alby, Goldendale, Wash.

Roscoe W. Bishop, Marietta, Ill.

Albert L. Caldwell, Couch, Mo.

Walter Clark, Sumner, Minn.

Joab M. Fausst, Lin Creek, Mo.

Harold Hanson, Northland, Wis.

Harry D. Harvey, York, Pa.

Max Swink, Conally Springs, N. C.

William Whelan, Cleveland.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.

CORPORAL.

David Mendenhall, Pullin, Ga.

SADDLER.

Clyde M. Trout, Hunkers, Pa.

Privates.

Mure Caputo, Rochester, N. Y.

Lincoln W. Bishop, Marietta, Ill.

Edward Keough, Conifer, Pa.

Joseph A. O'Keefe, New York.

Jerome Trembley, Auburn, Mich.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

LIEUTENANTS.

Earl Gravitte Anderson, Des Moines, Iowa.

John Vincent Flood, New York.

Arthur Benedict McCormick, Waldham, Mass.

Kenneth J. Ralph, Mount Carmel, Conn.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.

Frank H. Bernier, Austin, Ill.

Ralph Frank, Morris, Ala.

Peabo Korman, 1845 Belmont avenue, Chicago.

CORPORALS.

George S. Koonce, Evansville, Ind.

Lawrence S. McNabb, Allentown, Pa.

Harold Ralph Kewell, Virden, Ill.

Arie M. Shulman, Palmer, Mass.

Charles B. Starr, 1387 North Shore avenue, Chicago.

CORPORALS.

Thomas L. Campbell, Chester, Pa.

Louis A. Harts, 7649 Evans avenue, Chicago.

Walter Benson, Fairview, Mass.

Kamp Biglow, Ashland, Wis.

Harley Brown, Charleston, S. C.

George S. Brown, 241 Lehigh-av., Chicago.

Thomas Christopher Brown, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Daniel W. Brunish, Pettstown, Pa.

Erwin Adolph Bruch, Cataraugus, N. Y.

John Henry Burchfield, Rockwood, Tenn.

Vernie B. Caldwell, Monticello, Ia.

Dwight Canfield, Newport, Ky.

Citation Vincent Clark, Smithport, Pa.

Brady Ervin Cocklin, Allen, Pa.

Donald G. Crocker, Wollastone, Mass.

Frank Deming, East Boston, Mass.

Paul A. Deo, Rochelle, Ill.

Frank W. Dullaster, Spokane, Wash.

Charles W. Dyer, Chester Springs, Pa.

Joe Feldman, 4233 Jackson boulevard, Chicago.

Frank G. Fellman, Chester, Ill.

Henry J. Galvin, Cambridge, Mass.

William G. Gebhardt, St. Paul, Minn.

Arthur E. Gens, Waco, Minn.

William J. Gieschke, 2843 North Hamilton avenue, Chicago.

James S. Goldswait, Rockbury, Mass.

Michael Grillon, Brockton, Mass.

Charles J. Hubert, York, Pa.

Ell William Hamlin, Carlisle, Pa.

Robert Addison Haas, Westerville, Pa.

George Adam Hays, Philadelphia, Pa.

Everett M. Hoback, Wino, Va.

George W. Hoffer, York, Pa.

Frederick H. Hoffer, York, Pa.

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TENDER TOUCH OF
WOMEN'S HANDS
IN CENSUS PURSENew Letters, New Names,
but Same Old Chorus of
"Jobs" Appears.

BY RALPH ELLIS.

New letters, new names, but the same old chorus of jobs, jobs, jobs, for the boys and girls, too, appear in the third day's list of the Chicago census taking machinery as operated by the Thompson-Lundin political machine.

The written record simply piles up the proof that the educational funds were looked upon as political pelf for the ward heeler and precinct workers of the Thompson combination.

Disclosures in the latest installment of letters also show the bosses had the hard officials and employees cowed into complete submission. There was a municipal election campaign on—a campaign that might have ended more disastrously than it did for the city hall had the truth concerning the census taking leaked out.

Letters Carefully Obedied.

But there was no leak from the ward rooms. The Lundin political whip had already within a year become a weapon feared. His orders, however his secretary, Leslie E. (Lilo) Yolk were the law and were obeyed without question, the documentary evidence shows.

Political workers were added to the census payroll, disciplined, or fired with no echo of comment from the ward offices reaching the general public.

And few who peruse the census correspondence of the spring of 1916 will doubt that the same bosses, the same tools, with the same political incentives will maintain the old tactics when they start the proposed 1918 census. Within a few days it is planned to start discharging as politically largesse the \$60,000 that has been appropriated for the census taking by the mayor's "solid six."

Like the facilities reproduced in the Saturday and Sunday issues of THE TRIBUNE, the third allotment of letters indicates that political results were required first and census taking efficiency only incidentally. Mr. Yolk is discovered sending new supplementary lists of workers to W. L. Bodine, the assigned superintendent of the census machinery. Mr. Bodine is found scribbling out the original jobholders and replacing them with the latest Lundin endorsed selections.

Pike Again Appears.

City Controller Pike appears anew in the rôle of position placer for the organization faithful. Samuel M. Hamilton, the Thompson council candidate from the Twenty-fifth ward, resumes his dictation and pleads for a further share of the census funds for the campaign workers of his bailiwick, and Andrew McAnish and Dr. C. W. Leigh join him in the typewriter chorus for the good (Thompson) of the ward.

One new element appears in the last disclosed files. It is the touch of women's hands out. Whatever may be said of the Thompson-Lundin organization, the took care of their women workers, according to the census records, after they had passed the inspection of the organization heads.

Mr. Yolk appears as the chief sponsor to Mr. Bodine for the female political workers, but Messrs. McAnish, Pike, and other chief lieutenants also saw the necessity of looking after the women workers. It will be recalled the 1916 census was taken prior to a municipal election, at which the women voted on an equality with the men.

122 Women Listed.

All told Mr. Yolk's ward "register of applications filed" contained 122 women's names. In two wards Mr. Yolk's commander evidently ordered that women be made ward superintendents of the census taking. The names of Mrs. Maud L. Ton of the Ninth ward and Mrs. Edith Dick of the Thirty-second ward, bear the Yolk O. K. for superintending. In the Ninth ward the complete Yolk list of ten appears to be names of women. Seven women were allotted as census takers in the Eighty-fifth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-third wards, and eight women found jobs in each of the Seventh, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth wards.

Mr. Yolk and his advisers gave no places to women in the First, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, and Thirty-fourth, according to the Yolk list submitted to Mr. Bodine, probably because they figured the women vote nonessential in these divisions.

Rebo of "Maidie" Charges.

The name of a woman, member of the mayor's immediate family appears prominently in the women's correspondence files. It is that of Mrs. Margaret E. Mivelax, sister of Mrs. Thompson. She was mentioned in the famous "petticoat graft" charges of the Thompson administration by Mrs. Page Waller Eaton as the beneficiary of one-third of Mrs. Eaton's salary of \$1,000 a year as superintendent of social surveys under Mrs. Louise O'Leary Rowe, the mayor's commissioner of public welfare.

Mrs. Eaton quoted Mrs. Rowe as remarking that "Maidie says you've got to come across." Mrs. Eaton identified "Maidie" as the wife of the mayor. Mrs. Rowe denied the quotation and Mrs. Mivelax insisted she never got a cent of Mrs. Rowe's salary.

It was in March, 1916, scarcely a month after Mrs. Eaton had voiced her charges, which were made the subject of a long council committee inquiry, that the school board correspondence shows Mrs. Mivelax writing to Mr. Bodine concerning the placing of a Twenty-fifth ward woman worker on the census payroll. Mrs. Mivelax at this time was president of the Thompson ward club.

Leigh Indorses Letters.

The applicant for whom Mrs. Mivelax "went to the front" was Miss Edna Johnson. She is characterized by Mrs. Mivelax as "a very competent worker." Evidently action on her first petition request was not swift enough for Mrs. Mivelax, because she wrote a

PLEASE PASS THE PLUMS!

Or, We Might Say, "Give Every Good (Thompson) Worker a School Census Job."

The Mayor's Sister-in-Law Tells Bodine to 'Come Across.'

Regular 25th Ward Woman's Republican Club

Chicago

Dear Mr. Bodine:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst. regarding the census taking in the 25th ward. I am very glad to hear that you are so interested in the work and I am sure that you will do it to the best of your ability.

I am, very truly yours,

Margaret E. Mivelax

I recently endorsed the above and hope she may receive the appointment. In fact I am certain she should be placed in the position.

Very truly yours,

Edna Johnson

Mrs. Margaret Mivelax didn't permit the Eaton-Rowe "petticoat graft" scandal, in connection with which her name was mentioned, to interfere with her political responsibilities and efforts to get places for "competent" workers.

Here's Another Controller Pike Forgot.

CITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Chicago, Feb. 8, 1916.

Dear Mr. Loebe,

Enclosed for you are the names of the women who are to be placed in the position of census takers in the 25th ward. I am sure that you will be able to place them in the position and I am sure that you will be able to place them in the position.

Very truly yours,

Edna Johnson

Mr. Pike "thought" he had asked to place only two men on the 1916 census rolls. His letters indicate a few more.

Dear Mr. Loebe,

Enclosed for you are the names of the women who are to be placed in the position of census takers in the 25th ward. I am sure that you will be able to place them in the position and I am sure that you will be able to place them in the position.

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Very truly yours,

Edna Johnson

"Switch if Necessary"—the Job's the Thing.

Head of Reserve

For one of the Division Inspectors, Walter Nelson, 1416 W. Ohio St., 17th ward, is recommended.

For one of the Central Supervisors, Wm. Schmidt, 1649 Milwaukee Ave., 16th ward, is recommended.

If necessary to switch the last two around in order to take care of them, I am sure it will be all right with their sponsors.

Very truly yours,

Edna Johnson

"I" knew that all the political bosses wanted was the placing of their friends in the census work and as far as their working efficiency was concerned, what mattered it? The above is an excerpt from a long list of reserve and extra workers' names which Big Boss Lundin's secretary sent to W. L. Bodine, straw boss of the enumerating machinery.

The letter was marked for a census place.

In another letter the same Thompson evidently was thinking it might please Mrs. Florence Foreman if she were offered a place. In this communication he addresses Mr. Bodine as "Dear Friend" and writes:

Miss Margaret McCormick's address is 828 Edgecomb place.

Mrs. Agnes C. Murphy of 1631 Byron street has taken census before and would like to do it again.

What is the latest that I can send in one or two other names? You might ask Mrs. Florence Foreman if she wanted to; it might please her to know that you gave her the opportunity.

More Pike Letters.

Two more missives of the city controller show him agonizing for Twenty-first ward women. Mr. Pike had thought Saturday that he asked for only two census places at the request of Trustee Ralph C. Olin, but his men were evidently not so easily placated. In his letter he indicates his interest in placing some of his friends. On March 8 he indicated the following to Mr. Olin:

"I desire to write to you on behalf of Mrs. Mary Goodwin, 541 Lincoln parkway, who comes highly recommended to me for a position as census taker. Will you be good enough to see what can be done toward placing her on this staff, and it will be very much appreciated by her."

In another letter to Trustee Jacob M. Loebe the controller introduces Mrs. Sarah Dickinson, 195 E. Chestnut St., who is desirous of securing a position as an employee of the school board during the coming census.

"I hope you will be able to place her and notify her when the appointments are made," he adds.

There are numerous other letters and notations dealing with jobs for men and women, and making changes here and there in the ward's census lineup, apparently as the political exigencies made it necessary.

"JACKIES" TASTES RATED TOO LOW"; REBUKE OFFERED

Wilmotte citizens were rebuked yesterday for rating the jackies too low in their tastes by J. H. Elliott, known to students and in Y. M. C. A. circles as "Red" Elliott. Mr. Elliott spoke at a patriotic meeting in the Wilmotte Baptist church.

"It is an insult to the men," he said, "to think all they care for is to smoke and dance or sit tipped back in chairs. Wholesale parties on Saturday and Sunday do not satisfy the demand. As a resident of Wilmotte, I want this place to set an example by treating the men like men with serious purposes. We are rating the men too low."

The pastor of the church, the Rev. Francis C. Stiffer, who is also secretary of the Y. M. C. A. work in the detention camps at the Great Lakes station, introduced Clyde De Witt Norton of Evanston as a man who resigned as Y. M. C. A. secretary to enlist as a yeoman in the naval service. Mr. Norton was present in uniform, and the announcement was received with enthusiasm. There were fifteen Y. M. C. A. secretaries at the meeting. Mrs. Gardner Watkins and Secretary Elliott each sang solos.

THIRD OF MARINES UNDER 21 YEARS. ASSERTS DANIELS

Washington, D. C., July 28.—(Special.)—"The policy of the fighting qualities of the marine recruits under 21 by Secretary of the Navy Daniels today has furnished an additional argument for the reduction of the draft age to 18 years."

"Figures just made public by the marine corps show that since our entrance into the war the corps has enlisted 13,328 recruits under 21 years of age, representing 39 per cent of the enlistments during the period," said Secretary Daniels.

"The policy of the marine corps in admitting boys of 18 years and over into the ranks is more than justified, officers claim, by the heroic fighting of the marines at Chateau Thierry and Belleau wood, the showing they have made in their sector of the Marne line since that time, and the youthfulness of many of the marines who have been decorated and cited in France."

LAKE SEAMEN'S
STRIKE HALTED;
UNION WINS ALLHurley Orders Employers
to Grant Demands
of Sailors.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., July 28.—(Special.)—The strike of seamen on the great lakes, which has been called for tomorrow, was averted today by concession of all the demands made by the unions.

Chairman Hurley of the shipping board directed the ship owners to sign the call for seamen without any modification of the terms on which they will be employed. The wage dispute will be settled at a conference of vessel operators and seamen with the shipping board next Wednesday.

After a conference with President Furuseth and Secretary Olander of the Seamen's union Chairman Hurley sent the following telegram to William Livingstone, president of the Lake Carriers' association.

"United States shipping board hereby directs the members of the Lake Carriers' association and the Lake Carriers' association as an association to sign the nation's appeal for men to man its merchant ships as originally drafted and without any changes."

"The shipping board recommends that during the negotiations before the United States shipping board concerning the grievances, the Lake Carriers' association in shipping crews for its vessels should not require seamen to register in its shipping offices or assembly rooms."

The officials of the unions agreed to use their utmost influence to see that the men do not leave the ships tomorrow and sent telegrams calling off the strike.

BRITISH STRIKES
OF MUNITIONS
WORKERS ABATEFail to Muster Sufficient
Majority in Two
Big Plants.

LONDON, July 28.—The ministry of munitions tonight announced that reports received today from all parts of the country indicate that the strike situation in the munitions industry "has distinctly improved and that a majority of the strikers in all probability will return to work tomorrow."

As a result of mass meetings in Birmingham and West Bromwich today it was decided by the district committees of the strikers' organizations that the men should return to work Monday morning.

Two-thirds Vote Required.

A majority of the men at the Birmingham meeting favored a continuation of the strike, but as a two-thirds vote was necessary and this was not obtainable the committee advised a resumption of work.

Likewise at the West Bromwich meeting there was a majority vote in favor of the men remaining out, but a decision was reached that the strikers should abide by the decision of the Birmingham meeting.

Mass meetings took place in various districts in Birmingham, which is one of the largest munitions centers in the country. Sixteen thousand persons attended them, including many women.

Engineers to Go Out.

At Worcester action similar to that taken in Birmingham and West Bromwich followed a meeting of the strikers, but the engineers at the Woolwich arsenal, notwithstanding an appeal made by Gen. Seeley, deputy minister of munitions, who addressed their meeting, decided to cease work on Tuesday. A resolution adopted by the men protested against "placing an embargo on skilled workers without their consent and its proposed extension to semi-skilled and unskilled workmen, and the possibility of a further curtailment of the freedom of workmen." This action will affect 11,000 men.



The Owl Says

"Vegetables and fruits are fresh and plentiful now. Use them freely in order to save transportation." is timely admonition from the United States Food Administration.

KIRK'S OLIVE SOAP, 10c cake, special today 20c

KOLYNOS TOOTH PASTE, specially priced for today, 19c

MELLIN'S FOOD, 75c 54c

VENDINE SOAP, excellent for the bath, special today, 1 doz. cakes, 73c

The Owl Drug Co.

Relieve
CONSTIPATION

no matter how stubborn by using that pleasant laxative tonic

ENO'S
"Fruit Salt"

(Dietetic Compound)
A Very Agreeable Aperient
ALL DRUGGISTS

Send for "Book of Facts"—a compilation of statistics on the Chicago territory and Chicago newspaper advertising.

Leschin's Final
Clearance

For three days our entire regular stock of women's and misses' finest quality Suits, Dresses and Wraps Reduced 30 to 50%

Unusual interest attaches to this season's clearance. The late hot weather has resulted in larger and more complete assortments than ever before. Then the fact that there will be a shortage of high grade merchandise this fall emphasizes the extraordinary values of this sale. Only our fixed policy of a complete stock clearance each season justifies the disposal of Women's Apparel of the Leschin standard at the remarkably low prices that now prevail.

Following Are a Few of These Sensational Values:

DRESSES		DRESSES	
Group 1—Dresses that sold regularly at \$25 to \$40, now reduced to . . .	\$15	Group 3—Dresses that sold regularly at \$50 to \$65, now reduced to . . .	\$29
Group 2—Dresses that sold regularly at \$40 to \$55, now reduced to . . .	\$23	Group 4—Dresses that sold regularly at \$70 to \$85, now reduced to . . .	\$39
COATS		SUITS	
Group 1—Coats that sold regularly at \$25 and up to \$35, now reduced to	\$15.00	Group 1—Suits that sold regularly at \$25 to \$40, now reduced to . . .	\$15
Group 2—Coats that sold regularly at \$40 and up to \$65, now reduced to	\$29.00	Group 2—Suits that sold regularly at \$45 to \$65, now reduced to . . .	\$25
Group 3—Coats that sold regularly at \$70 and up to \$95, now reduced to	\$45.00	Group 3—Suits that sold regularly at \$60 to \$85, now reduced to . . .	\$35
WAISTS		SKIRTS	
A special assortment of Summer Blouses regularly sold at \$5.75, \$6.75 and up to \$8.75, now reduced to	\$3.95	A large assortment of Skirts that sold regularly up to \$6, now reduced to	\$2.50
		All Sport and Outing Skirts that sold regularly up to \$15, now reduced to	\$7.50
		Leschin quality Skirts that sold regularly up to \$30, now reduced to	\$15.00
		A beautiful array of Gorgelette and Crepe de Chine Blouses, regularly sold at \$9.75, \$12.75 and \$15, now	\$7.50

During this sale no goods can be sent on approval, nor returned for refund or credit. All purchases made will be entered on August account, payable September 1

LESCHIN
Inc.
318-320 So. Michigan Avenue

TWO CONFESS TO JURY FIXING IN BECKER'S TRIAL

Three Arrests Made and Foreman Tells of Plot.

(Continued from first page.)

The sign that Burgess was looking for failed to materialize. But Burgess told me he wasn't worried about that, because he expected to vote for an acquittal, anyhow, and then try to make some arrangements for money afterwards.

Asks About Money.

"On the day of the acquittal Burgess sought out Dempsey. He asked him what had been done about the money."

"I don't know," Burgess quotes Dempsey as saying. "I didn't get any of it. I left it with Messager and I suppose he fixed it."

"Burgess then sought Messager. Here he met with the same result. Messager had no money for him and told him, furthermore, that he had made no arrangement to fix the jury and was entirely ignorant of the whole affair."

"Burgess then got the idea he had been double crossed, but he couldn't be sure who had double crossed him—Dempsey or Messager. He recalled he had received no sign from Messager and concluded this was a smooth piece of business."

Burgess wired lawyer. At this point Burgess' activities, according to his confession, reached a highly humorous stage. He was low in funds and wherever he went he met with stony stares and no money. So he sought a lawyer.

"I wanted to know if there wasn't some legal way I could collect that money or get something for the work I had done," Burgess is quoted by Assistant State's Attorney Raber. "I told the lawyer what I had done and told him we ought to make it hot for those fellows if they had double crossed me. He told me to forget it."

Go to see Becker. But Burgess didn't forget it, according to Mr. Raber. He bearded the lion in his den by going straight to the office of Becker.

"Immediately after the trial," said Mr. Raber, "Burgess met Becker in the hall and was cordially thanked for his fair and just decision. Becker gave him a card to Burgess and asked him to call in his office whenever he felt like it."

Burgess was beginning to feel like it. He called on the boss and was asked if there was anything that could be done for him.

Refuses offer of job. "He told Becker he had been instrumental in preparing his acquittal, that he had laughed and scoffed at every point made by the prosecution and swung the jury," Mr. Raber said. "Becker offered him a job at \$100 a month. Burgess said he didn't want a job but wanted \$100."

Burgess confessed he received \$40 at that time and \$20 another time, giving Becker L. O. U.'s for these, "to make the thing look straight."

It is believed the attorney visited by Burgess gave the state's attorney's office an intimation of the jury fixing and from this tip the investigation was made. Dempsey, in his confession, denied having received any money, but admitted certain conversations with Burgess and Messager. Messager admitted only that he had been approached by Dempsey, but declared he carried the matter no further and entered no conspiracy.

History of Becker Case. Becker was arrested last fall after a raid in his office wherein were found many records and letters seemingly implicating him in vast graft. Eugene Pike, city controller, also was mentioned in the case, as also were Mayor Thompson and a number of police officials. These were mentioned in letters relating to police transfers and political matters. List of political collections also were disclosed.

Francis Becker at his home last

BECKER LETTERS POINTED TRAIL TO THE CITY HALL

When Francis Becker's home was raided in September, 1917, State's Attorney Hoyne came into possession of 1,000 letters. Some of the letters concerned police transfers. Several were reports to Controller Eugene Pike on Twenty-first ward affairs.

One to Mr. Pike. For instance: "July 25, 1917. Hon. Eugene R. Pike, City Controller, City Hall."

"Report Letter—Information comes to me that Mont Tennes is running his place in full swing and is supposed to be protected by certain police downtown men, presumably Schuetzler's men. Business men along Clark street are still complaining to me about treatment they are getting from Lieut. Schlenker of the Chicago avenue station."

"If these fellows would look more to robberies that are happening in the neighborhood and vicinity and less chasing so-called underworld women they would be able to handle the situation better. . . . This man, Joe Lorenzo, who is Buff Caulder's man on the wagon, is just simply crazy over losing his job and there is not an hour passes but what he is sitting in my office."

Caulder keeps calling me on the phone, so if there is any way to dispose of it I wish we could do it. . . . I would like to ask what chances would be in securing some people in our ward in getting them out to the tuberculosis sanitarium. These cases need attention very much. Yours faithfully, "P.B."

One to the Mayor. One was a letter to Mayor Thompson to wit:

April 18, 1918. Dear Mr. Mayor: A communication to you under date of April 11, 1918, referring to the Becker and Thastorpe case, was handed to me by your secretary, and I wish to state the following in reference to same. The whole story is absolutely false."

"I asked Rumely if the story as printed in the absolute lies and is a creation in the mind of a newspaper hiring for the purpose of injuring me and darkening my character in your own and my friends' estimation."

"My loyalty to you as an individual, an executive, and the principles which you represent have no doubt created many enemies for me who will do all in their power to injure my reputation, hoping at the same time to gain their own salvation regardless of whom they sacrifice."

"Thanking you for giving me this most sought for opportunity of replying to my accusers and again assuring you of my loyalty to you and your administration, I am your obedient servant."

night denied knowing the men taken into custody.

"I don't know Burgess or Dempsey or 'Doc' Messager. Did any of them say I gave them money? Well, they are not telling the truth. I understand Burgess was on my jury. I met several of the jurors on the street after my trial. They knew me, but I did not know them. They never were in my office."

KILLING BY NEGRO IN PHILADELPHIA LEADS TO RIOTS

Philadelphia, Pa., July 28.—[Special.]—A series of race riots which began last Friday night culminated today in the murder of a policeman, the wounding of a policeman and a civilian, the injuring of more than a score of persons, and in twenty-seven arrests.

The murdered policeman was Thomas McVay, a patrol driver. The wounded are Policemen Thomas H. Myers and Frank Donahue, a former sailor. The wounded men are in a serious condition.

McVay was in civilian attire when shot. A crowd of white persons was chasing a group of Negroes. The policeman followed the men into a house at Twenty-eighth and Tenth streets and one of the Negroes opened fire upon him. Myers and Donahue went to the policeman's assistance and the slayer shot them.

TEUTONS \$205,000 PAID FOR ADS, CLAIMS OFFICIAL

Says Hammerling, Agent, Got Cash for Anti-Munition Crusade.

New York, July 28.—Louis N. Hammerling, president of the Association of Foreign Language Newspapers and head of a New York advertising agency, received \$205,000 for advertisements in foreign and English language newspapers during a campaign conducted in 1918 against the manufacture of munitions in the United States, according to an announcement tonight by representatives of Alfred L. Becker, deputy state attorney general.

This sum, it was alleged, was received through Edward A. Rumely of the New York Evening Mail, which, the government charges, was purchased by the German imperial government for propaganda purposes.

According to Mr. Becker, Hammerling said he did not know the money came from German sources. Questioned, however, in the office of the deputy attorney general, he is said to have admitted that he gave the receipts from the newspapers to Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, financial attaché of the German embassy, after the advertisements appeared.

Here is statement. In connection with the alleged anti-munitions campaign Hammerling is said by Mr. Becker to have made the following statement:

"I asked Rumely if the money had been contributed by Americans, and he said 'yes,' most emphatically."

"A short time after that, while I was laid up with a bad cold at my home, Dr. Rumely came up with a man whom he presented as Dr. Albert. At Rumely's request I gave the receipts to Dr. Albert."

"A few days later Dr. Rumely gave me \$25,000. There was no secrecy in it. I did not know there was any propaganda about it. I paid out every cent, except my commission."

Denies Another Charge. Hammerling is said to have denied the charge, made after investigation by Mr. Becker and Capt. Charles Lloyd of the army intelligence bureau, that in March, 1917, he broached the two advertising agencies the question of starting a campaign in the interest of German ship owners to "soften the asperities brought on by the war."

He is alleged to have declared that \$1,500,000 would be spent annually in the campaign and that the war would be over by June, 1917, because of the submarine warfare.

Interrupted Tour in Taxi Leads Tourist to Cell

Berthold Hoy, 53 years old, 557 North Waller avenue, a clerk, was locked up yesterday on a charge of failing to pay a taxicab bill.

Hoy hired a taxicab driven by George J. Carson, 1440 South Homan avenue, and asked to be driven to the south side. After being taken to Oak Park, Carson refused to go there and when Hoy refused to pay his bill he was taken to the station.

REVENUE BILL DUE FOR LACING IN THE SENATE

Few Are Satisfied with Taxes Agreed On by House Committee.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., July 28.—[Special.]—Intense dissatisfaction has arisen in congress, particularly in the senate, over the new revenue legislation as thus far tentatively drafted by the house ways and means committee. There is little likelihood that the rates fixed on incomes and excess profits by the committee last week will stand. The measure undoubtedly will be subjected to the same treatment always accorded the ways and means committee's revenue bills in the past; it will be ripped to pieces and completely rewritten by the senate.

Both the radical and the conservative elements of the senate express strong disapproval of the taxes agreed upon by the committee to date. They regard this latest product of the committee as a fit companion piece for last year's revenue bill, which Representative Claude Kitchen, chairman of the ways and means committee, asked the house to vote for "with its eyes shut."

Profiteers Let Down Easy. The "wealth" conspirators' "assert" that as the bill is now tentatively framed the war profiteers will escape with an astonishingly small increase over last year's levies. On the other hand, the conservatives of the senate were displeased with the evident determination of the committee, under Representative Kitchen's domination, to stick to the old excess profits scheme of taxation instead of adopting a simple pure war profits tax.

According to the daily bulletin furnished by Representative Kitchen of the ways and means committee's activities, the increased levy upon excess profits will amount to only \$200,000,000 more than the total obtained from that source under existing law.

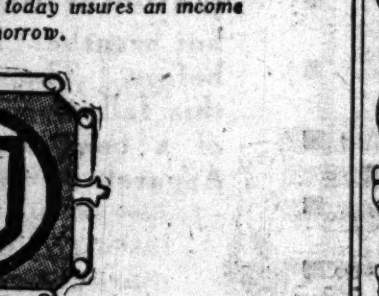
Will Yield Small Increase. The yield from the old rates was about \$1,500,000,000. Under the new rates it is estimated it will be about \$1,600,000,000. The ways and means committee explains that there will be a greatly reduced amount of war profiteering to tax during the present fiscal year, due to government price fixing.

In the face of the committee's explanation, however, there is President Wilson's own statement, in his recent address to congress, that there is "unquestioned profiteering," and an abundance of evidence of it in the treasury department. Further contradiction is seen in the report of the federal trade commission, charging "inordinate greed" to certain kinds of business.

Little Fellows "Soaked." The "wealth" conspirators' group in the senate is puzzled at the moderation with which the committee has proceeded with regard to excess profits, especially in view of the fact that it has tentatively agreed upon a 10 per cent normal levy upon incomes. Such a levy, the critics will fall heavily upon the man of small income and injure the sale of Liberty bonds.

When last year's revenue bill was written, the senate almost unanimously favored a "war profits" tax instead of an income tax. The overwhelming majority of the senate believe that practically all war profits should be taken. The conservatives take the position, however, that there is no excuse for confiscatory taxation upon a business which is normally prosperous.

Buying War Savings Stamps today insures an income for you tomorrow.



Just to remind you that Our Between Season Sale

A Suit and Extra Trousers, \$40 to \$75

Will Last For a Limited Time Only.

It is needless for us to tell you that the prices of woollens have advanced greatly, and that the prices offered at this sale represent the utmost of your money.

It is advantageous for you to order your overcoat now, too. YOU will save \$5 to \$10.

WE will keep our men busy between seasons. Delivery at your convenience.

Jerremo Tailor for Young Men

Three Stores: 7 North La Salle Street, 314 South Michigan Ave., 71 East Monroe Street

JUNK PEDDLERS CITED AS MENACE TO BOYS OF CITY

That 80 per cent of Chicago junk peddlers violate the state law by purchasing from children and that half of these violators display Red Cross honor cards on their wagons and frequently give Red Cross stamps to children in exchange for junk is disclosed by an investigation made last week by the juvenile protective association.

According to Albert B. Webster, assistant superintendent of the association, who issued the report, three days were devoted to "trailing" peddlers. "Out of twenty peddlers who were closely observed," Webster reports, "ten were seen making illegal purchases from young boys. Some of the junk had been stolen. Five of these violators displayed honor cards tacked to their wagons. In practically every instance the peddlers were aware that they were violating the law, the maximum penalty for which is a \$500 fine for each offense."

In all cases where the Red Cross

card was noted, a report has been rendered Marquis Eaton, chairman of the Chicago chapter, giving the name, address, and license number of the offending dealer.

"Near the stockyards an 11-year-old boy stole clothes valued at over \$30 from a clothes line and sold the same to a junk man for 40 cents."

"In addition to the demoralizing effect of these illicit practices in promoting delinquency and in teaching boys to steal, there is no doubt but that serious communicable diseases are spread through the insanitary methods employed in collecting waste material. Piling rotting rags from garbage cans; picking dirty pieces of scrap in filthy alleys, and discovering germ-laden clothes in unclean cellars all constitute sources of sickness for which the community later pays heavy toll."

Sheridan Road Resident Arrested in Stolen Auto

Kenneth R. McConnell of 3907 Sheridan road was arrested while sitting in the automobile of John C. Hattendorf of 608 Clinton avenue, Oak Park. The car was stolen last Thursday.

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That merchandise be returned for credit to the purchaser's possession not longer than 3 days.

That special deliveries be limited to very urgent cases.

That delivery service be restricted to one trip a day over each route.

With the hearty and cheerful co-operation of our patrons the above will not be difficult.

"Every basket of wheat saved now means the support of a soldier until next harvest."

Food Administration.

THE NEW SATINS in Black and Navy are most graceful and alluringly soft and rich. Ideal for semi-dress wear—not only smart but serviceable as well. Most of them show that pronounced tendency to narrowness in their skirt foundation which advance fashion decrees.

Overskirts with corded tuckings—accordion plaited skirts with panel back—models collarless or georgette adorned—conservation girdles which develop into sashes—silk fringes, lace or heavy, narrow or deep—tell the story of the style detail which emphasizes the superb cut lines of these Satin Dresses.

Priced from \$50 to \$75 and up to \$100.

HANDSOME TRICOLETTE DRESSES offer a most delightful selection in Black, Brown, Navy, Gray, Walnut and White. Most of them achieve a charming simplicity through their expressive straight lines, enhanced by panel folds or pockets, narrow sash or wide belt. Priced from \$47.50 to \$75 and up to \$125.

FOR CRISP DAINTESS AND COMFORT THESE COOL WASH DRESSES are most appropriate. Special groups have been prepared to provide in a most inexpensive manner for stylish midsummer dress attractiveness.

Plaid and Checked Gingham, Checked and Embroidered Voiles, Linens and Calicos. Priced at \$7.50—\$9.75—\$12.50—\$18.50.

Stylish Semi-Dress Frocks for Misses

SATIN—TAFFETA—TRICOLETTE

BLACK AND NAVY SATINS—delightful, youthful adaptations of the newest models—featuring braid-bound edges, sash belts and bows, novel bodice fronts, square neck, looped panels, georgette overskirts, tucks and folds—among the style innovations. Priced at \$29.50, \$35, \$39.50 and up to \$65.

STRAIGHT LINE TRICOLETES may be had in Khaki, Walnut, Gray, Blue and White. Perchance a slight drape makes charming interruption to the straight line effect, or a white roll collar adds a youthful touch. Priced at \$29.50, \$35, \$39.50 and up to \$65.

CRISP TAFFETAS in Black and Navy promise youthful becomingness. A fetching neck yoke and cuffs of same—double overskirts outlined with scalloped—bit of contrast furnished by a quaint touch of organza—an embroidered bodice, a fringed apron tunic, a surprise bodice—among the admirable style features. Priced from \$20 to \$45.

THE DELECTABLE SHEERNESS OF Tinted Organdy Frocks

It makes one cooler just to think of them or look at them—but it is more gratifying still to wear them. The quaint prettiness of them is particularly youthful, for they come in delicate lavender, flesh color, yellow, blue and all white with a scalloped, a fluted rosette, clusters of tucks, or a ribbon belt "doing their bit." Excellent selection at \$25.

FIGURED, CHECKED OR FLOW-ERED VOILES afford extensive variety for immediate selection—PRACTICAL CINCINNATI in an array of fetching color combinations—are especially priced at \$8.50—\$10—\$12.50.

Women's Coats & Capes

All broken lines, odds and ends of stock—A Special Clearaway at \$18.50, \$22.50, \$25.00

SERGES, GABARDINES, WOOL VELOURS, TWEEDS, MIXTURES, SILKS AND SATINS.

Sleeveless Wool Sport Coats at \$5.00, \$9.50

One Lot of Raincoats—at \$9.50.

ITALIAN AND TRICOT SILK UNDERWEAR

ITALIAN SILK VESTS, embroidered—several pretty designs—all sizes—\$2.65 and \$2.95.

TRICOT SILK ENVELOPE CHEMISE—plain band top and ribbon shoulder straps, in flesh only—\$2.95.

TRICOT SILK BLOOMERS in white and flesh—\$2.50.

HOOVER CABLE FREES 'NO WHEAT' PLEDGE MAKERS

Washington, D. C., July 28.—[Special.]—Herbert C. Hoover, the food administrator, has sent a cablegram from London, releasing the hotels, restaurants and dining car services of the country from their voluntary pledge to use no wheat until the present harvest. The release is effective on Aug. 1.

After that time the public eating places will be required only to comply with the food administration's baking regulations and to serve victory bread. In his cablegram Mr. Hoover said that the allied cause had been saved by the conservation measures adopted and that the chief concern now, so far as the wheat situation is involved, is to build up reserves in America and abroad out of the bumper crop, which would make impossible the danger of famine conditions in the future. He believes this can be done without the drastic restrictions which were accepted by the hotels and public eating places.

Let us not live to eat, nor merely eat to live—but let us eat that which others may live."

U. S. Food Administration.

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TRICOT SILK ENVELOPE CHEMISE—plain band top and ribbon shoulder straps, in flesh only—\$2.95.

TRICOT SILK BLOOMERS in white and flesh—\$2.50.

TO FRESHEN THE MIDSUMMER COSTUME

Attractive Tub-Skirts

Comfort, style and economy combine in making these splendid assortments of Tub Skirts most desirable from which to choose for immediate wear.

There are excellent selections in SATIN GABARDINE, COTTON CORD, RUSSIAN CORD, PLAIN and PLAID GABARDINE, LINENS and COTTON VOILES. Tucks, novel pockets, pearl buttons are used in diversity of effective trimming features. Specially priced at \$3.50, \$5.00, \$7.50 and up to \$15.00.

GLOVES

KAYSER TWO-CLASP SILK GLOVES—Prices: 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75.

LADIES' ONE-CLASP FRENCH LAMB GLOVES—white with self and black stitching. Per pair, \$2.00.

VEILING

SILK SHETLAND VEILS in Navy Blue and the other good veil colors. Easy to wear, border in the satin finish. Quality de luxe, of extreme length, and fashionable for drapery veils or motor veils—Navy Blue and the other good colors—excellent value at \$3.95 each.

A large collection of very desirable, high class Novelty Imported Veilings are offered at savings of 1-3 to 1-2 from regular marked prices.

Cool Robe d'Apartment of Crepe Special at \$2.95

This Robe d'Apartment of excellent quality Crepe is designed to meet most attractively all the requirements of a summer morning at home as well as the afternoon rest hour.

It is fashioned most becomingly, boasts a tie sash and pockets, and may be selected from a variety of favored colors. Very reasonable at \$2.95.

Neckties Section—Third Floor.

GLOBE SPRINKLERS MAKE ALL FIRES LITTLE FEARS

You can't put overalls on a collected claim. You couldn't find the labor to rebuild today and the materials are scarce, too. So it's a wise economy to great against fire. And Globe Sprinklers effect premium savings undisturbed by the equipment in a short time. Ask for details.

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO. 1111 Association Bldg., Randolph, Ill.

The Dupont Terminal in Long Island City has Globe Sprinklers.

Let us not live to eat, nor merely eat to live—but let us eat that which others may live."

U. S. Food Administration.

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ONE CHICAGOAN DEAD; SEVENTEEN HURT IN ACTION

132d Infantry Figures Prominently in the Casualties.

A record of one death and seventeen severely wounded was Chicago's share of yesterday's official casualty list. Corporal Arthur Dieball of 2911 North Washburn avenue is reported dead of disease.

Private James Barrowman, among the severely wounded, is the 22 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barrowman, 1754 Saginaw avenue. He enlisted in Company M of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry six days after war was declared last year, and went to France last month. He was severely employed in the South Chicago steel mill. His younger brother, Alexander, 18, on hearing last Saturday of his brother's wounding, enlisted in the regular army.

Right Arm Shattered.
Private George E. Brown, severely wounded, is the son of George H. Brown of 541 Leland avenue. The shattering of his right arm while he was guarding baggage was reported in The Tribune of Friday morning. The boy is 18 years old, and enlisted just before graduating from the Lane Technical High school last year. He was a member in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry.

Private Peter J. Gnacinski, severely wounded, is the son of Mrs. Antonette Gnacinski, 2543 North Hamlin avenue. He enlisted in company G of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry in May, 1917. He is 22 years old, and was formerly an accountant with Marshall Field & Co. He is 22 years old, and was formerly an accountant with Marshall Field & Co. He is 22 years old, and was formerly an accountant with Marshall Field & Co.

Others Severely Wounded.

The others listed as severely wounded are: Sergeant Penko Kismann, 1945 Edgewood avenue; Sergeant Charles D. Mark; Corporal Louis A. Martz, 7640 Evans avenue; Corporal Martin Hellman, 5625 South Throop street; Regimental Cook Emil A. Wende, 5058 North Western avenue; Private Frank G. Fellman, 100 Kensington avenue; Private John Reginald Lindsay, 7035 South

ON ROLL OF HONOR

Two Chicagoans Honored for Bravery and Others Wounded in Action.



1. Corporal Clarence H. Babb (decorated). 2. Private George E. Brown (wounded). 3. Private Joseph Feldman (wounded). 4. Private Peter J. Gnacinski (wounded). 5. Private Frank H. Hullinger (decorated).

ARMY OF U. S. POLES SHARE VICTORY HONORS

Washington, D. C., July 28.—[Special.]—The Polish army in France, recruited in the United States, made its mark in the great battle under Gen. Gouraud. The portion of the army employed captured some 300 prisoners and guns after helping to turn a defensive move into a glorious offensive. The army left its dead upon the field and these American recruits of Polish nationality now rest under standards inscribed "Died for Poland."

This information was made known today to the Polish press by Col. James Martin of the French high commission, who forwarded for the information of the Polish people in the United States the cable which he received from Gen. Archinard.

80,000 FIGHTING MEN TRAINED AT GRANT FOR WAR

Amazing Work of Army City Revealed in General Report.

Camp Grant, Ill., July 28.—[Special.]—Eighty thousand fighting men have been trained for war in Camp Grant, according to figures compiled today in a general review of work in the army city since it was dedicated to Uncle Sam's gigantic part in the world conflict.

A check up on the steady stream of selective soldiers equipped and trained here since last fall and transferred by thousands in order to make the national movement to France possible, brings the Camp Grant representation in active service to a point far beyond all former estimates of military men whose rush of work with constantly changing military personnel has prevented their realizing until now the vast importance function the cantonment has been performing through the winter and spring.

Training Third Regiment.
"I am training my third regiment of Chicago men," remarked Col. C. R. Howard today when the transfer of thousands were brought to his attention, "and I am glad to say that the recruits who make up the flesh of the skeleton organization which has existed from the first are in a way to distance both former contingents in their training progress. The fact is that we will in all likelihood have less time to train this third recruit personnel than has

been given to the excellent soldiers the regiment has turned over to other units in order to make them ready for overseas service.

"Beginning with intensive training for cleanliness this week we expect to obtain the equivalent of a month's work into the six days to come. The entire army must build on cleanliness. There can be no discipline in a dirty soldier."

Transfer figures show that the camp has practically been filled and emptied of selectives twice in the training period. About sixteen thousand Camp Grant men are with the Thirty-third division, fighting shoulder to shoulder with Chicago and Illinois national guardsmen. Thousands of machinists, carpenters, accountants and artisans of other lines, drawn in large part from Chicago, have been sent to points all over this country and to France for special duty. Heavy representations are included in regular army regiments of the second army corps in France.

Martin Salvationist's Guest.
Maj. Gen. Charles H. Martin today was guest of honor at the dedication of the Salvation Army hut building on Forty Acre Island, within a stone's throw of the camp limits and devised to provide comfort, entertainment, and religious services for both soldiers and their civilian visitors.

Hundreds of soldiers took part in the big dedication today. Commissioner Thomas Estlin, Co. Gauntlett, and Lieut. J. C. Adde, army leaders of Chicago, conducted the services. Gen. Martin, in his address, praised highly the work done by the Salvation Army in France.

Denies Story of Ptomaine

at Church Choir Picnic

Reports of ptomaine poisoning among members of the church choir of the St. James Episcopal church and the Church of the Good Shepherd, who have been on a two weeks' summer outing at Dixon, Ill., were denied today by the Rev. David A. Schaefer of the latter institution.

"Five or six of the boys did not return with the others tonight, but they were suffering from a slight indisposition and not ptomaine poisoning, as I understand it," Mr. Schaefer said.

"They will return tomorrow with Hugo Goodwin, choirmaster of St. James church."

MOTHERS

French Women Who Lost Son in War Write to President's Wife.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—[Special.]—Mrs. A. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president, has received the following letter from a French woman expressing the gratitude and sympathy of the mothers of France:

"Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C.: Madame, it is from the mothers and women of France that I send you these words to prove our gratitude for the comforting and brotherly support that these young Americans bring us with such noble enthusiasm, who are not afraid of leaving their families, their country, and their hopes to come to our rescue."

"Alas! I myself have given my beloved son to my unhappy and cruelly tried country, and I can understand the pain of those who see their sons go so far, so very far away."

"Tell them, those mothers, those women with the sublime hearts, how near we are to them in thought and how moved we are at their sacrifices. They are our sisters through suffering and agonizing worries, and we are brought together through the same sorrow. That we will never forget."

"It would make me happy, madame, to correspond with some of these mothers if they will send me a few lines."

"Very respectfully, madame, I salute you."

"MME. M. BARON, 1 Rue du Quatorze Juillet, Paris France, France."

A. B. McCoid Object of Bankruptcy Action

Arthur B. McCoid, anti-saloon attorney, has been made the object of an involuntary bankruptcy proceeding in the United States District court. He says he is far from broke and that the action is a mystery to him. The petitioner, Aurelius C. Turpin, a lawyer and William Black appears as his attorney. Black says he has claims of \$4,000 against McCoid.



Reduced to \$4.85

Shoe Clearance Offers Extreme Savings

If you can use a quality pair of shoes or oxfords, this is the time and place to provide yourself. Constantly increasing cost of leather makes these offerings more inducing than ever. Compare these qualities at the price reductions. For instance, the shoe above at \$4.85.

Other shoe and oxford savings at \$3.85, \$5.85, \$6.85 and \$7.85

Shoe Sale on Main Floor.

THE HUB Henry C. Lytton & Sons

N. E. Corner State and Jackson

Colby's Offer a Sale of Real Furniture at Before the War Prices

America's Finest Stock of Furniture

It is well known that only furniture of excellent design and quality is to be found at Colby's. Every piece is in good taste and in most instances from a tried and classic period. THIS FURNITURE IS NOT EXPENSIVE. You can buy in the Colby sale furniture at lower prices than you are asked in many instances for furniture that is neither honest in construction nor correct in line.

It is better to be sure than doubtful any day. This is the sale that carries surety of service and real advantage for every home.

COLBY'S INVITE YOU TO VISIT THIS STORE to see the beautiful exhibits and know for yourself that this is furniture of the investment sort, fine, true and lasting. War conditions have affected the furniture market to a great extent in the last few months. Furniture which we own, contracted for months ago, is offered at prices that make good furniture not an extravagance, but rather a good investment.

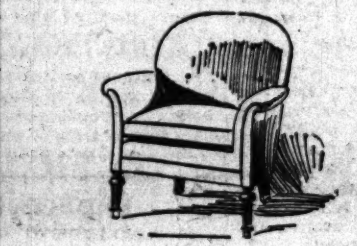
COLBY'S LIBERAL GUARANTEE AND SERVICE is back of every sale.

We reserve for later delivery.

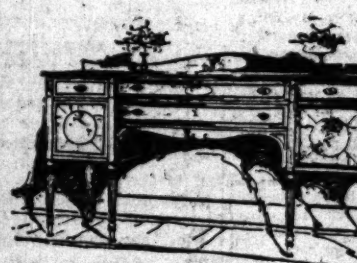
We illustrate

\$15.00 mahogany telephone cabinet. \$49.50 Varedo Italian sofa table. \$13.75 Chromewald nest of 3 tables. \$137.50 Charles II. walnut frame davenport in satin. (\$65.00 Arm chair to match.) \$37.00 Barrel-back chair in satin. \$77.50 Louis XVI. dresser, ivory enamel or mahogany. Complete set to match. \$35.00 Easy chair, all hair upholstery. \$72.50 Hepplewhite chest, mahogany and walnut. Complete set to match. \$89.00 Large mahogany dresser. \$96.50 Hepplewhite mahogany or walnut sideboard. All other pieces to match. \$107.50 Louis XVI. style davenport in satin. (\$52.50 Arm chair to match.) \$87.50 Hepplewhite table in mahogany. Complete dining set to match.

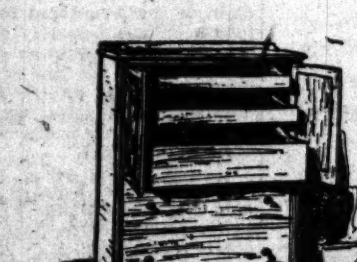
JOHN COLBY & SONS 129 No. Wabash Ave.



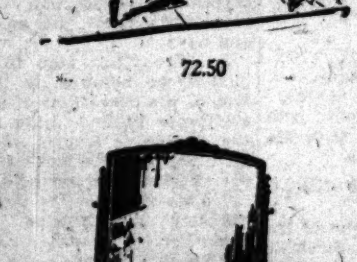
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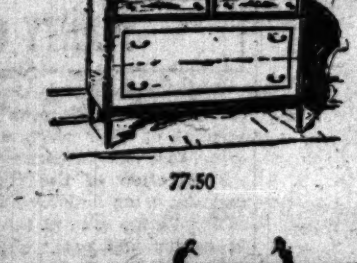
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72.50



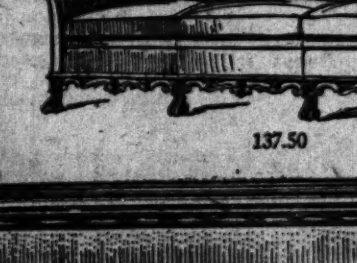
77.50



87.50



137.50



49.50



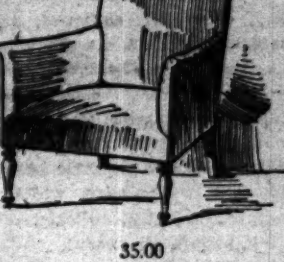
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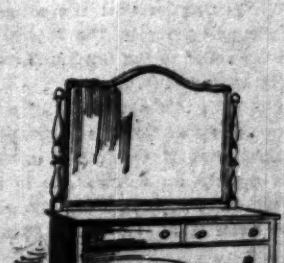
15.00



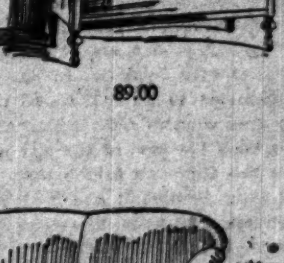
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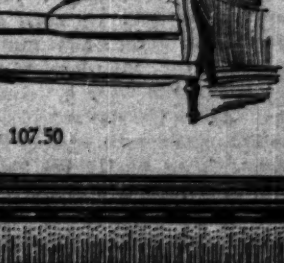
89.00



107.50



107.50



107.50

They Were Standing in the Drizzle

The rising sun was blotted out by the ominous banks of fog and the chill wind laid a threatening hand on every cheek.

A few of the soldiers stood apart like statues, steeling themselves to take a last look at their native land. Others, supporting grief stricken relatives, gave way for a moment to not unmanly tears.

Then a young lieutenant stepped forward and whispered hoarsely to the captain: "Sir, the train is an hour late, what shall we do?"

The captain gazed shrewdly on the dispiriting scene. Then he ordered briskly: "Let's have the band!"

Into that silent group of crusaders the musicians marched. They arranged themselves in a circle. A momentary hush, and then the crashing strains of a great war march.

The effect was electrical!

Every head was thrown back. Every eye brightened. Every soldier pulsated with the rhythm.

Forgotten was the shroudlike mist and the sunless day-break. Hearts throbbed in unison and with renewed courage the boys stood eager to begin the great adventure.

They also serve who can only stand and wait. Say to yourself: "Let's have the band!" Order up to your home today a Victrola and Records of the leading American, British, French and Italian bands. Music will help your will to win!

War-time Payments: \$5 Monthly.

LYON & HEALY

Wabash Ave. at Jackson

Everything Known to Music.

Phone Wabash 7900

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1857.

PUBLISHED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 2, 1887, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All communications, notices, letters and notices sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the sender's risk, and the Tribune assumes no responsibility for their safe delivery or return.

MONDAY, JULY 29, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

OUR MILITARY EXPERIENCE.

Some time after April 6, 1917, the United States began the production of an army. About March, 1918, nearly a year afterwards, something like quantity production for shipment was attained. In April, according to the figures given out by the war department, shipment attained proportions which, for a nonmilitary nation, are truly astonishing.

In May 244,000 men were sent overseas. In June 276,000, thus far in July 350,000. These shipments of a military product were made in spite of the greatest and most effective submarine navy in the world, a navy operating in desperation to cut the line of communication between European need and American power, the line of communication which, maintained, means the defeat of central Europe.

These facts have two meanings for the American people and in considering them we return to the elements of universal military service. Essentially this service means the preservation of the nation. It has so many other important considerations, which have been emphasized, that the essential one may have been neglected.

Universal service has its value to nationalization, to social discipline, physical improvement, etc., but before any of these benefits can be realized the nation must be secure. The fundamental question of defense is involved in the record of the United States in making and shipping its new army.

In the first place, there is revealed in our experience the slow and painstaking process of making an army. A year was required before selected men, raised under conscription, could be sent to France for their final training and their introduction to service. This process was slow. It was hastened as much as it could be. We had the experience of Great Britain in a similar task and the intelligence of France to guide us. Nevertheless the process was slow.

In the second place, the troops, once organized, equipped, and trained, were moved with astonishing celerity and ease. The loss at sea has been negligible. This, it must be remembered, in spite of the efficient German submarine campaign.

Once we had troops to send they went forward rapidly and without great hazard. They are being landed in astonishing numbers. It is said that on one day 150,000 American soldiers were on the sea.

Now, if we imagine that the old American military policy is to prevail in the future we must apply these two facts in our experience in two different fashions. The delay in raising troops is our predicament if we are threatened. The facility with which organized, equipped, and trained troops can be transported is our enemy's benefit, if we are at war and without an army.

What we have done with the new American army can be done by an enemy which has control of the sea, against any submarine activity of which we might be capable. The American army going to France in the numbers indicated in our reports might be an enemy army coming to the United States. The American army, raised by the slow processes revealed to us, might be the army of defense raised to meet attack.

One process, that of transportation, is swift and we have found it, owing to the control of the sea by the British navy, secure. The other process, that of organization, training, and equipment, is slow.

If the United States elects to remain without an adequate and enduring military establishment it selects the slow process for its defense and gives the swift process to its potential enemies for attack. Political harlequins used to say that the Lord gave the United States two defenses, the Atlantic and the Pacific. The sea, in the control of an enemy, is the smoothest, safest highway for the transportation of troops which could be asked for by an enemy wishing to strike a quick blow.

From our own experience and for our national security we can not see that the United States must have a civilian army, organized, equipped, and trained, with its material at hand, its discipline established, and its organization effective?

The only way in which this defensive result can be obtained at a minimum of expense and with a maximum of citizenship benefits is by universal military service, which a wise and patriotic administration will endorse and recommend, which a wise and patriotic congress will put into legislation and which a wise and patriotic people will accept.

A MODERN ANABASIS.

It is explained at Washington that the expedition to Russia will be primarily in the interests of the Russians, and the relief to the Czech-Slovak troops will be merely an incident.

We need not quarrel with this statement of purpose, which doubtless has its diplomatic value, provided it is understood that if the relief of the Bohemian heroes is merely an incident, it is an essential incident which we should be morally bound to undertake even if no relief for Russia were intended.

There is too little knowledge and appreciation in America of this band whose anabasis will some day be a world classic. They are the remnants, if we may use such a term for such a splendid body, of the Russian victories over Austria. In Russia they turned from captives to be soldiers of the cause which is their true country's, Bohemia. And such soldiers! They were the soul of the last victorious attack upon the Germans in the east, as its leader, the unhappy Brusilov, has testified. Although the revolution destroyed the discipline of the Russian army, it did not shake that of the Bohemians who refused to be fuddled by Bolshevism or to betray the cause of national independence. They were organized by the great Bohemian patriot, Masaryk, now in the United States, and they have remained magnificently loyal to the allied cause. When Bolshevism made a German peace at Brest-Litovsk and the Ukraine passed into German control, the Bohemians determined to join the allies in the west. They started for Vladivostok and their troubles multiplied. The Trans-Siberian was glutted with slow moving traffic. Local motives were scarce and in bad repair. Great Russia was clamoring for food, and when the Bohemian trains started eastward they were stopped repeatedly by west bound traffic. As they were anxious to get to the fighting front and suspicious of the German influence over the Bolshevik government, which they feared would obstruct them, they resented the repeated delays. Friction was constant and finally open clashes. In these clashes the disciplined valor of the Bohemians always told in their favor, and as they passed eastward the opposition to German influence turned to the Bohemians for aid, and in disordered districts they brought the beginnings of security.

After the war we hope to have a history of what these Bohemian cohorts accomplished. We know enough now to be grateful to them not merely for what they have done toward keeping Russia from drifting wholly into German control but for the high spirit of loyalty to the cause for which we are all fighting. If we are morally worth our salt we shall make certain that the Bohemian forces in Russia are protected and supported. The patriot Socialists who consider it the thing to admire the Bolsheviks and are so keen for us to give them whatever they ask on any terms do not warm up to the Czech-Slovaks. But the allies owe a moral debt of admiration and comradeship to them which should be generously and promptly acknowledged and always remembered.

Bohemian genius and character have written some noble chapters in the history of our civilization. These men are worthy of their unconquerable race. The Russians will live to honor their memories and the American people have no reason to wait. If relief of the Czech-Slovak forces in Russia is merely an incident in our Russian expedition, it is an essential incident and enough by itself to justify any effort we may make.

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Editorial of the Day

THE OTHER SIDE OF GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT.

Every warm spell this season has been responsible for heavy losses of hogs in transit and claims are piling up in consequence. Cool weather has averted what would have been a calamity, as hogs are heavy and succumb readily. Shippers assert that even the usual facilities for sprinkling hogs at division points are not provided this year and that much of the loss that has occurred was avoidable. Since transportation lines passed out of private control service has deteriorated and as it is the policy of the railroad administration not to allow claims owing to failure to make the market or for shrinkage, many complaints are threatened. The federal control not only complicates suits may be brought as heretofore, but provides that actions may not be based on the property of the carrier while in possession of the government. Shippers expected that an increase in freight rates implied improvement in service, but assert that their experience has been the reverse. Poor service and higher rates will have the effect of forcing shippers to take the short route to market.

The shabby looking man slouched into the silver cup's shop and halted before some of the silver cups.

"They're good specimens," he observed to the shopman.

"Yes, sir," answered that worthy. "They are to be given as prizes for races."

"Ha!" ejaculated the shabby one, as he grabbed the largest one and made for the door. "Then suppose we race for this one?"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

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A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

In backward surge your tide must flow.

Across the shattered fields of France.

Ach, Wilhelm, 'ware the undertow!

For history repeats, and so,

A feeling crest of arrogance,

In backward surge your tide must flow.

Strong columns crest a stately foe.

People only scoff in ignorance:

Ach, Wilhelm, 'ware the undertow!

So strut your hour, with pride aglow:

Though legions wrest a broad advance,

In backward surge your tide must flow.

Floods, ere they ebb, small progress know:

Your onrush checked, as foes advance—

Ach, Wilhelm, 'ware the undertow!

Orim crests of war may ebb and grow,

And even Huns change countenance:

In backward surge your tide must flow:

Ach, Wilhelm, 'ware the undertow!

WHAT'S GOOD FOR A STITCH IN THIS SIDE?

Sir: No more forlorn jokes? Praps not, praps not, but here is a "Twin-Sister." It hasn't previously trickled into your Crock of Clabber. "Pears like the Huns weren't going to get the Sedan they came after," says the sales manager. "No," agrees the office poet, "but Poch is giving them a runabout."—Sis.

COMPARATIVELY DEAD.

Yon Hin is dead! Long live Yon Hin!

Ach, weel, ye stitby bag o' stit!

Died or alive ye mair be thin.

An' grawin' weak.

Sin' Yon Hin Sam, wi' cheerfu' grin,

Was smashed yer back.

Our Yanks are nae bloodthirsty pack:

Ye'r Hun "efficiency" they lack.

Our "naeth" 't' fraint they NEVER crack.

Our lads are braw:

They dinna ken "wads." "Fa' back!"

"Tis "Forward a'!"

"Forward wi' Poch!" their battle cry.

Gang tail yer frolics accurs! "Most High."

Our "untrained lads" has crammed THAT lie.

Yon Yanks guns.

Adoon yer throats, An' those who DIA.

Aye FACE yer Hun!

Ye'r dupes, wi' hunger stricken air,

Tae eatt' crows tae years or mair.

Whiles gowd an'ither guld food rare.

Hae ye stuffed in. . .

Thae's past. Frae now yer bill o' fare

IS CHOW, YON HUN!—Mac.

THE WRY-NECKED FIFE.

Sir: Mr. Pite of Tulsa joined the 14th F. A. band yesterday. You're wrong; he plays the saxophone.

INTERLUDE.

We rode upon the evening train.

And stopped at a little station.

A man got on, and seemed to be.

As large a man as you could see.

His face was of the lantern build;

His upper lip with stubble filled.

His chin hung down like a day.

His coat was sprinkled with hay.

He sat awhile and looked around.

Then in his pocket a package found.

Six frosted cookies came to light.

And of each cake he made one bite.

He stuffed them all into his maw:

The mighty hopper of his jaw!

Then laid him down in solemn style.

And snubbed hard for many a mile.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Dear Laura, wooed by who at whom.

Of some de plume theirs quite the queerest.

Beware of poets who presume.

A star and thou—Ah, bless thee, dearest!

Thy heart, by many claimed the while.

Is mine by that first night's smile.

Thy boast their love, and lo! I smile:

Presumption theirs, but mine, possession.

Thou say'st that thou dost love but me.

Thy first and last love, Sweet, repeat it.

Sure thing. I get thee, Girlie—Gee!

Here's where those guys get off and beat it.

Skidoo! you would-be-a. Scat! D'ye hear?

The Lady loves not mere nor sappy.

She's hitched up with a star, the dear.

One guess. Correct. And she's some happy.

A LETTER addressed to a Deerfield, Mont., man was returned by the inspired postmaster with the inscription: "Died, left no address."

SORRY. WE WERE IN MICHIGAN AND COULD NOT GET A SUNDAY PAPER.

Sir: Is it possible that neither you nor any of the Lins have read the Sunday Trib? In last Sunday's issue there was a headline about the girls in a baking powder plant striking for a raise, and no mention is made of it in your "Dumbest" column. I thought surely it would get a "rise" out of somebody. D. R. S.

TO A CAGED BIRD.

Sing, sing, thou captive, ever sing:

Let rippled streams of gold

Pour from the heart unlettered, mount, and ring

With sweetness new as old.

AND THE LAST.

Sir: From Everybody's ad: "It reads as though written with a pen of flame dipped in blood." Would that make your blood-bolt! Am I M?

ALL THEY NEED NOW IS A VAMP.

(From the Firm's Herald Advance News.)

Princeton, Ill.—Acting on a petition from the Young Married Ladies Club, the village board voted to contribute \$100 to the fund being raised to purchase a new fire engine.

OLD STUFF.

Sir: Speakin' of hardships, them new-fangled concrete crushers they're buildin' ain't so much. We had stoneblasts on the farm when I was a kid.

FRANCIS.

The Wisconsin Dealer Crt.

(From the Western Record-Herald.)

Let—Gray coat with belt on west side reward for return to Robert, Kitchbuck.

A THIRTY ADVERTISER.

(From the Am After Times-News.)

Bound-A Liberty bond. Owner can have same by paying for this adv. Also for sale a good heavy work horse. B. J. Steinman.

ERE the dew of morning rises

Get to work and sweat the flies!

S. L. T.

How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will permit, the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to space limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright: 1918: By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

TYPHOID'S DECLINE.

To illustrate how rapidly typhoid fever is declining I quote from some health department reports. The death rate from typhoid fever in Ohio is just one-half what it was when this column was started seven years ago. It is now just where the Chicago death rate was when this column was started. The Chicago death rate is now about one-tenth what it was then.

The greater part of the improvement in Ohio is in the city typhoid rate, but the country districts have been gaining as well. Somewhere about ten years ago the rural typhoid death rate in Indiana was about 35. It is not much more than a third that high now.

In the olden days nearly every one who lived to be 50 years of age had typhoid fever. In the rural districts it was even common than measles. Occasionally a good big batch of people got through life without having measles, but not so typhoid.

City cities the health departments in large numbers the group is certain to contain men carrying the coons and other men capable of being infected by it. The chance that a carrier and a susceptible person will come in close contact is not remote. Causes predisposing to infection are: Crowding, bad ventilation, exposure to cold, chilling, common colds, and fatigue.

The Cuban war the typhoid commission noted that there was a great deal of diarrhea. They checked further that soldiers who had had a certain kind of diarrhea did not have typhoid. The conclusion they came to was that many cases of two weeks diarrhea were cases of typhoid fever.

The Maine board of health relates this instance: A child 1½ years of age was sent to her grandmother because her own mother and brother had typhoid fever. The child had diarrhea and looked "poorly," but nobody suspected that she had typhoid fever. Three weeks after the child's arrival at the grandmother's an uncle contracted typhoid fever. Examination of the baby's blood showed a positive Widal-proof that she had been suffering from typhoid. Counting the original two cases, there were six cases of typhoid in this family.

A coal miner had typhoid fever. His father became slightly indisposed after a few days, but he never went to bed. He took no precautions. He thought he had a case of grip, but for some reason or other he did not. Ten days later his father died of typhoid in his family. Before the little epidemic burned itself out there were twelve cases in this family and the families of two or three close neighbors and friends. Investigation showed that the mother who thought he had grip had typhoid fever.

Epidemics that run through a family or a group of neighbors are apt to be due to infection spread by flies or fingers. The health department prevent them by insisting that a trained nurse disinfect

FORESEES AIR ATTACK ON BERLIN

New York, July 28.—Although the allies have the ascendancy of the air, the possibility of aerial warfare has not yet far from realization, and an aerial offensive on a grand scale carried to cities of Germany remote from the battle line, including Berlin, is in the mind of the only way a great air offensive can be prepared for and conducted.

This is the conviction of Maj. Gen. W. A. Brancker, controller general of equipment of the British air ministry, who has been in this country several weeks in consultation with government aviation officials.

Gen. Brancker, in a statement tonight to the Associated Press laid emphasis on the necessity for organization of the air forces on a basis quite independent of the land and sea forces. This was forced on the British government, culminating last January in an air ministry which now has Lord Weir at its head.

Gen. Brancker believes that eventually the United States will be obliged by the pressure of military necessity to create a secretary of air forces, or the equivalent, under whom air fighting, airplane production, and equipment personnel will function as a separate branch of combat, just as do the army and navy.

Another vital step to be accomplished, he believes, is the coordination of the operations of all the allied air forces beyond those required for the respective armies and navies as independent offensive forces under the supreme command of the British government.

"We simply had to come to an air ministry in England," said Gen. Brancker.

"You see, we are quite independent."

PLENTY OF FUN FOR DRAFTED MEN

Washington, D. C., July 28.—[Special.]—Better and more effective on account of their work with the first army, the various organizations under the direction of the commission on training camp activities are beginning to hand the men of the second draft in camps and army posts scattered across the country.

The educational, recreational, and entertainment work in the camps in the United States will be developed this year even further than it was last year.

The athletic work in each camp will be in the hands of a skilled organizer and coach appointed by the commission, boxing and hand to hand fighting being in particular demand because they teach recruits things that will help them if dismissed in combat, in fights in the dark on patrol, or on trench raids. The instruction will be given along two lines: Mass instruction in large groups of several hundred men and more intensive instruction to smaller classes of specially detailed officers and civilian representatives, all of whom have been assigned to work as assistant instructors. In some camps such assistants will number as high as 500.

Baseball, basketball, soccer, football, hockey, track athletics, and swimming are also in the curriculum.

Camp singing is already under the direction of trained leaders. The best singing unit, it has been found, is usually the best marching unit.

The men of the new draft will find a well equipped liberty theater in each national army camp and in all but a few national guard camps. "Smile" books containing coupons exchangeable for tickets may be purchased by the public for gifts to the soldiers.

Those in the new draft who cannot read or write English will find teachers waiting to instruct them. Instruction in French and French geography will be offered to all. Foreign born soldiers will also be offered a course in civics and citizenship.

In addition there will be courses to prepare men for transfer from one branch of the service to another, and for promotion. These will include mathematics, report writing, bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, telegraphy, wireless, telephony, engineering, and business management.

The task of protecting the men from the evils of prostitution and alcoholism will be continued by a group of army officers and civilian representatives, all directed from Washington. So far, this work has resulted in the closing of eighty-two red light districts and the abolition of houses of prostitution by many cities where no districts were tolerated.

Through the efforts of the commission the sale of liquor to men in uniform has also been successfully combated. The problem of woman and girl camp followers is being handled by another branch of the commission.

SIX MONTHS FROM NOW

(From the Detroit News.)

"Why didn't you buy soft coal last July when you could get it?"



The Legal Friend of the People.

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

CAN ENFORCE LEASE TERMS.

Evansville, Ind., July 25.—[To the Legal Friend of the People.]—I am a tenant in an apartment from an agent, signing a lease for one year. Two months before the expiration of the lease he was sent to another city by his firm, which is engaging in making government supplies. I, if thirty days' notice was given to the agent of the apartment can the man be held to the lease? 2. At the time the lease was signed the agent verbally agreed to cancel the lease in case for any reason it became necessary for the man to move from the city. Does this release the man? C. D. M.

REPLY.

1. It means that the man is a good deal of being cured.

2. A good deal of being cured.

3. That must be determined for each case.

AN IRON TONIC.

W. G. H. writes: "I am just recovering from a severe case of grippe and need an iron tonic. Will you please say if Dr. Evans' pills are good and tell how to use them?"

REPLY.

If you need Dr. Evans' pills are as good a tonic as any. Take two three times a day before meals. If you remember, you can take them after meals in case you have forgotten to take them before. Most convalescents get on with sunlight, air, rest, and good food just as well as they would with iron or any other tonic.

GETTING RID OF ANTS.

J. A. writes: "Please let me know how to get rid of ants in one's pantry."

REPLY.

1. Remove the ant food.

2. Soak a sponge in sweetened water and place where the ants can reach it. When the ants are dead, wash the sponge down in hot water.

3. Expose tartar emetic. 1 part: sugar, 10 parts: water, 100 parts.

LOAN SHARK RATES.

Chicago, July 25.—[To the Legal Friend of the People.]—I borrowed \$150 from a loan shark and have paid back \$38, but I can get credit for \$90. On the eighth day of this he charged me \$15 in interest. I was not on time with the payment, so he charged me at the rate of \$15, but on the ninth payment he charged me \$4.50 interest. Now he sends me notice that I must pay \$14.10 on the tenth payment. He told my daughter the law had been changed. What can I do?

By writing to the secretary of state, Springfield, Ill., and giving him your name and whether the loan is licensed under the new law so as to be entitled to charge 3½ per cent. If he is not, and if the contract provides for interest in excess of 7 per cent a year, you are under no legal obligation to repay more than the bare principal.

TRIBUTE LAW DEPARTMENT.

DELAY IN RECORDING LEASE.

Rock Island, Ill., July 25.—[To the Legal Friend of the People.]—I have a lease on a house in Rock Island, Ill. I am in danger of delay in recording a lease on a mortgage? What is the danger?

Yes, for some parties and in some circumstances. If you will state the facts in your questionaries, we will endeavor to advise you.

TRIBUTE LAW DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL CENSUS AND THOMPSON POLITICAL METHODS.

Chicago, July 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The facts presented by the cold cruel proof in the Thompson school census were intensely attractive to me. I happen to be a school teacher and I live in the Thompson ward. In 1916, just before the aldermanic election, when the mayor was attempting to defeat Ald. Captain, I was arising when the mayor's campaign was in progress. I was not having much of the downstairs bell. My wife, knowing the knock, replied to the regulation census questions. I heard him say: "How do you stand on aldermanic? Will your husband vote?" I went to the door. I recognized the mayor's taker as one of the lieutenants of the mayor's organization in the ward. He recognized me. He departed without making any record either of the aldermanic intentions of my wife or of myself. My feeling was that a political officer under a semi-official guise of a census taker should not have been permitted to induce women into helping them with their political policy while their folks were at their offices or their schools. I hope that the Tribune will be able to put a stop to that sort of politics.

WHY THE SOLDIERS COME BACK.

New York, July 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—More than 1,000,000 American soldiers are in France fighting the battle of mankind for liberty and democracy. When they return victorious they will find, if the prohibition amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill becomes law, that:

A grape grower who saps the juice out of his grapes and leaves it untouched for a few days will be liable to a \$1,000 fine or one year's imprisonment.

An apple grower who requests the juice out of his apples and allows the cider to become hard will be liable to the same punishment.

A woman who makes wine out of grapes grown in her garden can be sent to jail.

This is the name of liberty, democracy and personal rights!

WINDY CITY.

I Have the Largest Made-to-Order Shoe Business in America

I have made thousands of shoes for thousands of American men, women and children. I have made shoes for thousands of lame feet. I have made shoes for thousands of feet suffering from corns, callouses, broken down arches, and so-called "rheumatic" pains. I have made thousands of shoes for people who wanted to keep their well feet well.

And, furthermore, I have made shoes for multitudes of soldiers and sailors who are now fighting your battles and mine, or who are in America's training camps. These men have come to me because they all know that they must have healthy feet and that healthy feet cannot exist inside of poorly fitting shoes. And to prove what they think of the shoes I build, they are sending me repeat orders from "over here" and "over there," just as repeat orders come to me day after day from civilians in all parts of the United States.

Martin Larson's Sta-Right Shoes Are Known the World Over

These wonderful shoes are made by my own process. They are absolutely correct and meet every scientific requirement that the make-up of your feet demands. Sta-Right Shoes are built to the measure of your feet. I do not make them over standard lasts, but from measurements which I take of your feet. They are therefore indi-

vidual shoes, made to fit your individual requirements. You go to your tailor for correct fitting clothes; you go to your oculist and he prescribes glasses that will fit your eyes, and not somebody else's; you go to your physician when you are ill and he prescribes the treatment necessary for your particular case.

I am the same to your feet as your tailor is to you—or your oculist—or your physician. If your feet hurt I find out the cause and prescribe the correct shoes. My experience has taught me that a great many of the usual cases diagnosed as rheumatism, nervous prostration, or other ailments are due solely to improperly fitting shoes. Remove these incorrect shoes and wear correct shoes—my Sta-Right shoes, for instance—and your pains and aches disappear, corns and bunions subside, broken down arches are supported and relieved.

No matter how serious your foot troubles or of how long standing—no matter if you have visited many specialists and tried many so-called "cures"—no matter if you have become discouraged,

I Build Shoes That Will Make Your Feet Well

Thirty-three years ago I started studying foot anatomy and foot troubles. I discovered that wrong shoes were at the bottom of most of the nerve wracking foot ills. I made hundreds of experiments with shoes. And now I know that my

Sta-Right Shoes Are Correct Shoes

because they follow nature's foot laws in every detail. The letters received during these years from grateful customers who have gained relief by my method testify to this fact stronger than anything I can say. And I invite you to come in and read them for your own satisfaction. Then let me talk to you—explain my method—what my correct shoes will do for you—how they will relieve your troubles. I am here to show what I can do and if I do not convince you it is my loss and not yours.

Don't abuse your feet any longer. Don't hobble around with painful, aching feet. Don't suffer untold tortures with pains in your legs and back. Remember, the right pair of shoes may be all you need. If you live out of town, write for my complete measuring chart.

Martin Larson's Shoes Are Always Stylish Shoes

There are still a few people in the world who think that just because shoes must fit well and feel comfortable they cannot be stylish. They are mistaken. I want you to see how my shoes look. And then I know you will feel just as I do—that they are as stylish as any shoes you could possibly want to buy.

I Make Shoes for Every Use

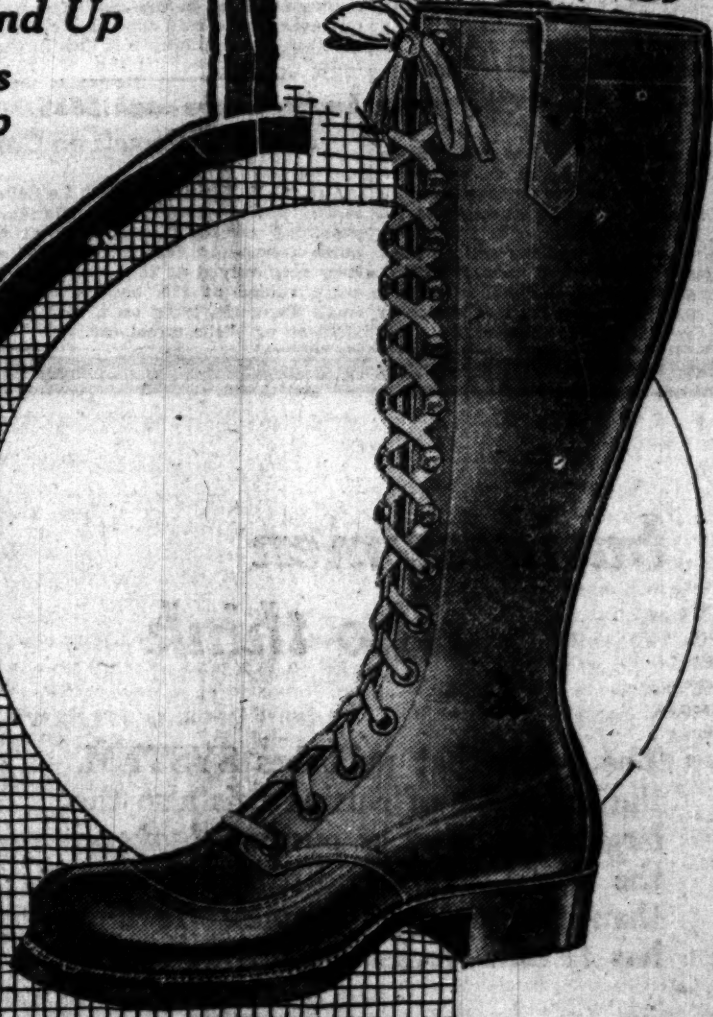
You may call upon me to make any type of shoes or boots—for your social hours, for your business, for your sports, such as riding or golfing, hiking or motoring. And no matter for what purpose I make your shoes, they are aristocrats of comfort, of wear and style.

Martin Larson's shoes cost no more than the ordinary ready-to-wear shoes. But, dollar for dollar, the value is far superior.

Shoes Made to Measure, \$15.00 and Up
Shoes Made Over Plaster Paris Casts . . . \$20.00 and Up
Military Boots Made to Measure, \$27.00 and Up

MARTIN LARSON

367-369 West Madison St.
AT THE BRIDGE



MAYOR TO FILE CHARGES MAIL WAS HELD BACK

Managers Say He Will Act Against Waukegan Postmaster.

Mayor Thompson yesterday announced through his campaign managers that he intends to file charges with the postoffice department against Postmaster Grady of Waukegan. He accuses Grady of preventing the delivery of notices to the Thompson meeting held last week in Waukegan by holding them up in the postoffice.

This charge against the Waukegan postmaster was made public last week and the postmaster's answer to it given. The postmaster asserted that ninety per cent of the notices to the Thompson meeting had been delivered on time, and that if there was any delay it was owing to the failure of the Waukegan managers to get their mail to the Waukegan postoffice in time.

Statement Tells Plans. Nevertheless, the Thompson campaign committee yesterday gave out the following statement:

"Claiming that Democratic postmasters are resorting to cheap tricks to injure him and to aid the candidacy of Senator Lewis, Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago, Republican candidate for United States senator, is preparing to file charges with the postoffice department in Washington against the postmaster at Waukegan, Ill.

Fears 'Organized Conspiracy.' "Mayor Thompson bases his complaint on several letters he received from admirers in Waukegan, informing him that mail sent out to patrons of the Waukegan postoffice, carrying notices of Mayor Thompson's meeting in Waukegan, was held in the postoffice there until after the meeting."

It was announced at the Thompson headquarters that tests are being made through other postoffices to determine if an organized conspiracy is at work to injure the candidacy of the mayor.

"The Thompson charges are too ridiculous even to discuss," was the only comment made by Postmaster Grady upon the news that the mayor intended to file accusations with the Washington officials.

Meeting for Ringer. A meeting of Chicago real estate men in the interest of the candidacies of Charles Ringer for the Republican nomination for member of the board of assessors and of Perkins B. Bass for the Republican nomination for member of the board of review will be held Thursday at 12:15 p. m. at the Hotel La Salle roof garden.

A luncheon for August C. Babbie, one of the candidates opposing Congressman Fred A. Britten for the Republican nomination in the Ninth district, will be held today at the Hamilton club.

Medill McCormick Wires Support of Woman Vote. Washington, D. C., July 28.—(Special.)—The following telegram from Representative Medill McCormick of Chicago was given out tonight by Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the national women's party.

"I most heartily believe the federal suffrage amendment should be adopted. Suffrage is not a local but a national question. Many state constitutions have been adopted in such a way that it would take a generation to amend them in order to bring about suffrage. If elected to the United States senate and suffrage has not been passed in the meantime I shall vote for the federal amendment in the senate."

German Editor, Held on Spy Law, Once Chicagoan. Richard Brenne, editor of a German newspaper at Cleveland, O., whose arrest for espionage was printed in Sunday's Tribune, was formerly connected with the German press of this city. For several years he was city editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung under the Hering regime. When the publication was purchased by the late Richard Michaelis, Mr. Brenne went to Cleveland.

SAVES HORSE

Soldier's Wife Has Men Who Whipped Animal Arrested.



Mrs. Lottie Hall

When Hugo Schwartz of 2178 North Maplewood avenue and Al Johnson of 1750 North Fairfield avenue whipped a lathered horse past Mrs. Lottie Hall of 2409 Homer street yesterday they made three mistakes.

The first was when they failed to stop at her call. The second was when they tried to drive past her again. The third was when they tried to argue with her after she stopped them.

Mrs. Hall, who has a husband in France fighting Hun ruthlessness there, thought she discerned some of the same ruthlessness in the actions of Hugo and Al. When they failed to stop and tried to drive past her again she ran into the street and caught the racing horse by the bridle.

Hugo and Al, according to Mrs. Hall, responded with some ruthless language.

"Keep still, you slackers," came back Mrs. Hall. "If you weren't slackers you would be in uniform, instead of beating a horse."

The crowd cheered. The policeman, who had approached, applauded. Also he took Hugo and Al to the Shakespeare avenue police station, where he booked them on charges of cruelty to animals. They will be arraigned this morning.

"And I'll just be there to prosecute," declared Mrs. Hall last night.

William Bros Lloyd Opens Senate Campaign

Rock Island, Ill., July 28.—William Bros Lloyd, Socialist candidate for the United States senate, delivered the opening speech of his campaign here this afternoon. Regarding the war, he said, among other things:

"I will simply say about the war that, if chosen as senator, I will take my election as an instruction to do everything in my power to help shorten the war, not according to senseless phrases about fighting to the bitter end but by creating opportunities for a fair interchange of opinions with official or unofficial representatives of the central powers."

"I am for peace on the anti-imperialistic basis which the American people have approved by their applause of the best Wilson statements of terms. The way to make sure that the president will not slip away from these pronouncements, as in the case of secret diplomacy, is to send enough Socialists to Washington to keep him firm in the faith."

Leaves Parse with \$635 Cash and Jewels on Car.

Mrs. W. E. King, 1800 North La Salle street, reported to the detective bureau yesterday afternoon that she left a purse containing \$45 in currency, a ruby ring valued at \$500, and a gold chain valued at \$80, besides several small diamonds, lying on a seat of a Madison or Wells street car.

BLAMES ENEMIES FOR RUTS IN HOG PATH TO WEALTH

Head of Old Dominion Estates Charges Plot to Grab Assets.

A categorical denial of everything charged against the Old Dominion Estates company, which started out to make a fortune for its stockholders by raising hogs on a farm near Glen Ellyn, was made yesterday by H. L. Griffin, president.

First of all, he denied that any of the 800 hogs on the company's ranch are near starvation from a lack of food, as charged by federal investigators, who made an inspection of the place Saturday. He admitted that a few out of the number might not look like prize winners, but there are always poor specimens in every drove of hogs, he pointed out.

Denies "Blue Sky" Violation. Secondly, President Griffin declared that Assistant Attorney General Raymond S. Pruitt "has nothing on" the officers of the company for violations of the "blue sky" law.

And, thirdly, Mr. Griffin asserted all of the troubles of himself and associates are "due to a conspiracy by certain persons who are trying to grab the assets of the company."

"If our stockholders will have patience, I am sure everything will come out all right," he said. "I am certain that the hogs on our ranch are not starving. There are always a few poor specimens in every drove. They probably all don't look like prize winners."

Calls It Misunderstanding. As to the charge that he has violated the "blue sky" law, that is not true, because we haven't sold any stock since the law went into effect, and Assistant Attorney General Pruitt has admitted as much to me. We made a few stock transfers, but that is no violation of the law.

"The whole trouble has been a misunderstanding and a conspiracy. There are certain persons who would like to rob us of some of our assets. Our officers have worked a long time without salaries and are doing their best to straighten out the tangle."

HOBBY LEADS IN TEXAS PRIMARY BY 112,000 VOTES

Dallas, Tex., July 28.—With about one-third of the votes in yesterday's Texas Democratic primary counted, Gov. William F. Hobby was leading former Gov. James B. Ferguson by approximately 112,000. Probably 300,000 votes had not been reported, but the nomination of Hobby was generally conceded. The vote stood: Hobby, 211,798; Ferguson, 99,161.

Reports from the eleven contested congressional districts still were so meager as to leave the results in doubt. In the Fourteenth district, where chief interest centers, Carlos Bee and A. P. Barrett were running closely, each having approximately 7,500 votes, but with only 112 of the 264 precincts reporting.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING—Advertisement.

DRIVE FOR 25,000 WAR ANGELS OF MERCY STARTED

Chicago Young Women, 19 to 35, Urged to Enroll as Nurses.

Twenty-five thousand student nurses are wanted, are needed. Today a drive under the direction of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense will be launched to recruit the necessary thousands of young women who will be willing to enter the nursing profession. Recruiting stations are to be established in every ward of the city, and as soon as the application cards arrive from

Washington the work of enrolling the students will begin.

Surgeon General Gorgas has issued the following statement calling upon patriotic young women to enter this service:

"I want every young woman in the country, every woman between 19 and 35, to read carefully what I have to say, and to give it earnest attention. It is a message which every girl ought to welcome, because it tells of an opportunity to help the nation.

Shortage of Nurses. "The army and the country face a shortage of nurses."

"The army alone will require something like 35,000 nurses by Jan. 1 next. We have secured about 13,000 of this number; we need 22,000 more. We have got to have them or the army will run short—and this would be an outcome incredible and intolerable to the American people."

"Only graduate nurses who have been through the full course of training are available for this high service. These nurses have to be taken out of

the hospitals and from care of the sick at home. This means that when we recruit our full quota for the army their places in the civil communities must be filled.

Maintain Health Standards. "Hence this call for student nurses—to fill the vacancies, prepare for professional service, and meanwhile to make it possible for our hospitals, both civil and military, to carry on, and for the American people to hold the health standards of the country as high as they have ever been held in times of peace."

"I cannot conceive of a more valuable service, a more womanly service. I can give every girl who enrolls in the reserve my personal assurance that she is making herself count, and I should be ashamed of any woman who did not long with all her heart and soul to make herself count in the defeat of Germany."

Mrs. Frederick A. Dow, Mrs. W. S. Hefferan of the Woman's committee, and Miss Grace McMillan of the Presbyterian hospital, are on the committee in charge of the Chicago recruiting.

There are women like these—here in Chicago

How three women saved Charles Stielow, sentenced to death seven times for a crime he did not commit, is the most amazing report in the annals of the world's courts.

How one of these women drove 40 miles at night to carry evidence, how a Supreme Court justice held court at 4 o'clock in the morning, how the fight against the legal forces of a mighty state was carried on day and night is told in detail for the first time. It is a thrilling tribute to woman's sense of justice and her ability to get what she goes after.

In the same issue: "Sisters" the best story Kathleen Norris has ever written; "Jacqueline" by James Oliver Curwood; "The Women of the Future", an interview with Ellen Key.

Among the other features are "Our Boys in France" by Dr. Luther H. Gulick; the famous Good Housekeeping Institute and 16 pages of newest fashions.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

for AUGUST

OUT TODAY—AT YOUR NEWSDEALER'S—20 CENTS

NOTICE TO BRITONS AND CANADIANS IN THE UNITED STATES

On July 31 the Recruiting Convention between Great Britain and the United States will come into force and the period for voluntary enlistment terminates on September 28.

During this period of sixty days, all Britons and Canadians between the ages of twenty and forty-four, both inclusive, have an opportunity of offering their services to their own countries at a time when the services of every man are urgently needed.

For sixty days all British subjects between the above ages will be exempt from the American Draft and can enlist at any Recruiting Depot of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission, regardless of the fact that they may have taken out first United States citizen papers or have been classified in Class One.

During the period of sixty days all Britons and Canadians of 20 years of age and those between the ages of 31 and 44, both inclusive, will be required to register on a date fixed by proclamation by the President and thirty days after registration men of these ages will be liable to the American draft.

On September 28 the period within which you can volunteer expires and thereafter you will be liable to draft into the United States Army.

For information as to rates of pay, separation allowance, etc., apply to the British-Canadian Recruiting Depot named below.

(Signed) W. A. WHITE, Brigadier-General, British and Canadian Recruiting Mission.

BRITISH-CANADIAN RECRUITING MISSION, 54 W. ADAMS ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Yellow Cab Company and Its Drivers Have Each Other's Confidence

There are no differences of opinion between the Yellow Cab Company and its drivers. There is no contest between Capital and Labor. The drivers are as much interested in the Company's success as the stockholders themselves.

Why IS it?

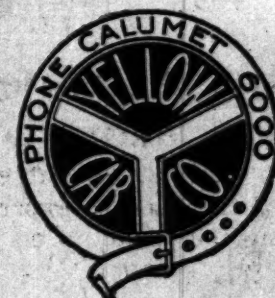
It is BECAUSE the drivers have never had the slightest cause to be dissatisfied. They have always been paid more money than they had any reason to expect. And, in addition to that, the Company is constantly devising ways and means to develop the happiness of the drivers and their families.

Do you dream for an instant that this has been lost on these men? Don't you suppose they appreciate it? Don't you KNOW that when a workingman sees his bank account grow, his wife and children well dressed, well fed, and enjoying the luxuries that others enjoy, that he is spurred to give his best efforts to his employers?

Why, these Yellow Cab Drivers are the best drivers in the world. They are more than drivers. They are mighty useful citizens. They are business men. They have a fixed responsibility in the community. They WANT their jobs and they know that the only way to keep them is to serve the public as no other drivers can—or will.

And so the Yellow Cab Drivers have become efficient. They are stockholders in the company. They get a substantial share of the company's profits. They have become ambitious and keen and alert and satisfied. We consider this by far the greatest insurance of our great investment, and there is NO OTHER ONE THING THAT IS HALF SO IMPORTANT IN ANY BUSINESS CONCERN.

Look for the Sign of the Yellow Cab and You Have Organized Responsibility Behind You.



THE YELLOW CAB CO.

PHONE

Calumet 6000

Deposit Your Money In the Oldest Savings Bank in Chicago

THE HIBERNIAN BANK

IN BUSINESS FIFTY YEARS

Under State Supervision

Depository for United States Government

208 South La Salle Street

Oldest in Service

Safe for Savings

business men who think

The house that publishes SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, is also the largest publisher of business books in the world. It has distributed more than two million volumes. It now has 41 new works in preparation.

The main buyers of these books are the subscribers to SYSTEM.

Advertising in SYSTEM reaches business men who keep abreast of business changes

"Will You Assist or Obstruct?"

—President Wilson

In view of the threatened strike on the Great Lakes that might jeopardize the nation's need for grain, iron ore and coal, the public should be informed of all the facts in the controversy. The following is the order for STRIKE issued by the Marine Unions:

SEAMAN'S BULLETIN No. 3.

Notice to All Seamen on the Great Lakes

STRIKE (Declared by Referendum Vote) **MONDAY July 29, 1918**

The Strike of Seamen on the Great Lakes will take place on Monday, July 29, 1918, in accord with the strike resolution adopted by referendum vote of the Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes and the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Great Lakes. On that date all members of these unions and all other seamen are called upon to leave every vessel on the Great Lakes and to remain on strike until the owners of such vessels, and the shipowners' association, in which they are enrolled, shall agree to act in conformity with the recommendations of the Joint Committee appointed at the Washington Conference held under the auspices of the Government last August.

This applies to all vessels on the Great Lakes.

Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes, Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders' Union of the Great Lakes.

NOTE—The name of the Lake Seamen's Union was changed to Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes, May 1, 1918.

Seamen of the Great Lakes

STRIKE **MONDAY July 29, 1918**

All vessels on the Great Lakes will be affected by the strike until further action by the unions.

The unions on the Great Lakes have exhausted every means—except the strike—to induce the shipowners of the Great Lakes to co-operate with the government and the maritime agencies which are now endeavoring to safeguard the interests of the nation, under plans agreed upon in two national conferences held in Washington, D. C., at the call of the government of the United States.

The Lake Carriers' Association has refused such co-operation, and other shipowning agencies and associations on the Great Lakes have held aloof or have failed to show any desire to actively participate.

In December, 1916, at the convention of the International Seamen's Union of America (of which the Great Lakes Unions are a part), preparations were begun for a strike. The main purpose was to rid the Great Lakes of the notorious blacklisting scheme known as the "welfare plan," the principal feature of which is the infamous "discharge books." These preparations were halted when war was declared, and the unions responded to the call of the Government to attend meetings and conferences at Washington to determine upon plans for nation-wide co-operation between all maritime agencies in the interest of the National War needs.

The Washington conference of August, 1917, was held. All the unions were represented, shipowners from both the Atlantic and the Pacific participated, but the Lake Carriers' Association refused to respond to the Government's call to attend the conference, and other shipowners on the Great Lakes showed little or no interest in the matter.

A joint committee appointed by the conference agreed upon plans and also recommended that the so-called "Atlantic Agreement" (which was then formally ratified) be extended to the Pacific and the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes Shipowners ignored the recommendations.

Every other means having failed, the unions decided to inaugurate a strike on October 1, 1917, to compel all shipowners on the Great Lakes to carry out the recommendations.

The U. S. Shipping Board then called representatives of the Unions and Lake Carriers to Washington. A conference with the Board was held September 27-30. The Lake Carriers there agreed to abide by any decision the Board might make regarding the discharge books and other matters.

On September 30, at the urgent request of the U. S. Shipping Board, the officers of the Sailors' Union and the Firemen's Union called off the strike to await action by the Board.

In November a decision was rendered ordering the abolition of the blacklisting discharge book. The Lake Carriers practically ignored the decision.

In April, 1918, the U. S. Shipping Board called another national conference at Washington. The unions from all parts of the country responded. Shipowners from the Atlantic and Pacific actively participated. But again the Lake Carriers refused to respond.

In this War of Democracy against Autocracy the Lake Carriers refused to attend the Conference called by the Government because Unions of working people were represented.

A few other shipowners from the Great Lakes appeared but did not actively participate.

The issue must now be decided. Nothing is left except to strike—or to definitely enthrone autocracy on the Great Lakes by surrendering to the Lake Carriers. The unions have therefore decided it is their duty to declare the strike.

The Strike will take place regardless of any wages the Lake Carriers or others may offer.

The unions demand that all shipowners on the Great Lakes now place their signatures to "The Call to the Sea" as approved by the Government, the organized Seamen, and by shipowners in all other parts of the country and to sign the co-operative agreement upon which that call is based.

All Seamen of the Great Lakes

STRIKE (Declared by Referendum Vote) **MONDAY July 29, 1918**

Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Great Lakes.

The following is the United States Shipping Board's answer to the above strike order:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1918.

William Livingstone, Pres. Lake Carriers' Association, Cleveland, Ohio.

Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board has issued following statement regarding strike resolution against Lake Carriers: "The attention of the Shipping Board has been called to a joint strike resolution which has been voted upon by members of the sailors' union of the Great Lakes and of the marine firemen, oilers and watertenders' union. The resolution calls for a strike effective July 29th, 1918, against the Lake Carriers' Association, which transports the bulk of the iron ore, wheat and coal on the Great Lakes. The Shipping Board issues this statement because the resolution is so worded as to make the Board indirectly a party to the controversy. The first reason given in the resolution for striking is to compel the Lake Carriers' Association to co-operate with the Government in the training and recruiting of seamen on the lakes. The Board has not decided to use the Great Lakes for training and recruiting mariners as it has used the coast, but has left that field largely to the U. S. Navy. It is the understanding of the Board that the Lake Carriers' Association have fully co-operated in the training of men with the Naval Auxiliary Reserve. However patriotically conceived this part of the resolution may be, it cannot constitute a ground for a strike. The second ground in the resolution is that the Lake Carriers' Association refused to attend the National Marine Conference in May, 1918. This statement is true. Shipping interests and representatives of marine labor from all over the Nation attended the National Marine Conference in May at the invitation of the Board to discuss ways and means of bettering water transportation thru the co-operation of employer and employees. The Lake Carriers declined to attend on the ground that such attendance would be a recognition that organized labor represented their employees, which they denied, and accordingly met the Shipping Board in separate conference. For a number of years the Lake Carriers' Association has not dealt with representatives of organized labor on their vessels. The Shipping Board regrets the attitude of the Lake Carriers in this respect, but in view of the national labor policy promulgated by the President's Proclamation of April 8, 1918, it did not feel that it would be justified in forcing the Lake Carriers to meet with representatives of the unions. The next point raised in the strike resolution refers to an award of the Shipping Board relative to the Welfare Plan discharge book. This issue was referred to the Shipping Board for decision by both parties on September 28, 1917. At that time the chief objections of the men, were to the provision for recording in the book the continuous discharge of the seaman and to the provision permitting the master to enter a personal opinion of the seaman's service. The unions claimed that these features were used to blacklist union men. After a thorough investigation the Shipping Board, in November, 1917, issued a decision abolishing the continuous discharge book with the opening of navigation. In the spring the Lake Carriers' Association issued new Welfare books omitting the discharge and opinion features. The unions made strenuous objections to the issuance of these books, stating that they were still used to discriminate against union men.

After repeated conferences the Shipping Board, through two communications to the Lake Carriers' Association, dated June 14th and July 16th, respectively, ruled that the Welfare books should altogether be abolished. The last decision stated that if a simple certificate of membership were to be issued in place of the Welfare book which has been abolished—such certificate should not be in book form nor accompanied by a container, and should state on its face that it is the property of the man to whom it is issued—the holder of such certificate should not be required at any time to dispose of his certificate or to deposit it, nor should he be required to produce it at the time of hiring. The decision also stated that it is the intent of this finding that seamen should be employed solely with reference to their fitness for the work and not with reference to membership in the Welfare Plan, nor with reference to affiliation with or activity in any union. With the foregoing modification in force, the Shipping Board believes that the Welfare Plan will not be open to the charge of being an instrument for discrimination against union men. The Lake Carriers' Association have taken steps to comply with the above award. By these decisions the Shipping Board considers it has met the reasonable objections of the unions concerning the discharge book feature of the Welfare Plan. The strike resolution also contains certain demands for increases in wages and payment for overtime as suggested in the resolutions. This question may be left to arbitration by any impartial tribunal agreeable to both sides. In September, 1917, when the question of wages was referred to the Shipping Board for decision, an order was issued within three days granting in full the scale requested by the unions. On the question of overtime the Board has recently issued a ruling to the effect that there shall be no overtime work on Lake Carriers' vessels. The Shipping Board will shortly appoint representatives in the principal lake ports to investigate and adjust complaints arising with respect to the overtime ruling; alleged violations of the Seamen's Act and generally such difficulties as may arise between seamen and the vessel operators. The Shipping Board has heard that in the event of a strike against the Lake Carriers' Association it is the intention of the union to call out seamen on boats of other lines which afford the union fullest recognition and against whom no demands have been filed. The Shipping Board does not believe that the leaders of the unions involved contemplate this step, which can have no bearing on their issues with the Lake Carriers' Association other than to harass this Government into taking further action favorable to them. In issuing this statement the Shipping Board has gone fully into the grievances mentioned in the joint strike resolution because of the grave menace to the national safety involved in a strike on the Great Lakes. A stoppage of the movement of the Lake Carriers' vessels would cut off the supply of ore needed in the manufacture of plates for shipbuilding and many other essentials of war and would jeopardize the movement of wheat to our army abroad and to our allies. No strike should be called which might be based upon a misunderstanding of what has happened or which is capable of a different solution. In view of the facts above outlined, the Shipping Board does not feel that there are any grievances of such a nature as to justify a strike at this time."

BASS,
SHIPPING BOARD.

Concerning the statement of the Shipping Board that it regrets the attitude of the Lake Carriers in not attending the National Marine Conference held in Washington, 1918: The reason for this is the one given by the Shipping Board, that we declined to attend on the ground that such attendance would be a recognition that organized labor represents our employees, and we felt it our patriotic duty to abide by the decision of the Government at the beginning of the war, as expressed by President Wilson and reiterated by Secretary of Labor Wilson, that during the period of war there should be no change in standards. We are, and have been for ten years, operating "open shop," the efficiency of which anyone familiar with the lake traffic can attest.

To the union charge that we have failed to co-operate with the Federal Government, we submit a copy of the following telegram sent to the President of the United States on March 29th, 1917, when war was impending:

"At a meeting of the Lake Carriers' Association held this morning, March 29, 1917, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by a standing vote:

"RESOLVED, that the members of the Lake Carriers' Association hereby pledge their earnest and unqualified support to the President and Government, and their desire and purpose to co-operate in all ways which will assist and insure to the benefit of the nation."

What Have We Accomplished?

We moved all the ore, coal and grain that was offered for shipment in 1917, under the most adverse railroad conditions in the history of the country.

At the request of the United States Food Administrator and Fuel Administrator to do everything possible to insure the food and coal supply, and at a great expense to ourselves, we kept navigation open with ice-breakers to the last possible moment, and received official appreciation from the War Department and Food Administration.

Last summer Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board advised us we would be doing a real service to the nation by voluntarily mobilizing the lake fleet. This was accomplished under the following resolution:

"Realizing that the greatest efficiency can be obtained and that thereby we can better serve the nation, we declare for the mobilization of the bulk tonnage of the Great Lakes and do mobilize and place the operation of our ships in the hands of an executive committee with full authority to co-operate with the Government and the allied industries to the desired end."

The Mobilization Committee has co-ordinated the lake fleet with the railroads, ore, coal and grain shippers. It has moved every car of freight that has been offered with record dispatch.

We have already furnished 1,456 sailors through our assembly rooms to the Shipping Board to man the ships they are building on the Great Lakes for the deep sea trade. We have co-operated with the United States Navy, according to official report, by training 250 Naval Reserves on our ships last Fall, and so far this year an additional number of 1,175 men. We expect by the end of the year to reach a total of 3,000 asked by the Navy for this year. In commenting on this work a Naval Officer in charge made the following statement:

"Too much cannot be said for the patriotic co-operation of the ship-owners, who were so thoroughly patriotic and far-seeing that they were enabled to judge not only of the need, but of the method by which the desired result was to be obtained."

The importance of this work is also emphasized in the Shipping Board's statement.

Lake Carriers' Association

WILLIAM LIVINGSTONE, President.
H. COULBY, Chairman.
C. D. DYER
C. L. HUTCHINSON
G. A. TOMLINSON
W. C. RICHARDSON
H. S. WILKINSON
J. S. ASHLEY

Mobilization Committee

FASHION'S
BLUE BOOK

BY CORINNE LOWE.

NEW YORK.—(Special Correspondence.)—When in years gone by we saw in the first act the girl walking down Main street in her gingham dress we leaned back in our second balcony seats and sighed trustfully. "That's she. That's the lovely heroine." We knew that in her innocent girlish way she called sugar "sug-sug," that the villain was bound to pursue her, and the fearless young hero equally bound to rescue her. The conclusion was inevitable as that the woman in gleaming satin was the worldly person adorning the masculine villain.

THE SUCCESSFUL HOME GARDEN

BY J. F. H. HEIDE.
NO. 148.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q.—I have some fine trailing blackberries, but the long, running branches do not take root. How am I to propagate some new stock?—G. H. W.

A.—After the first heavy freezing in fall, make cuttings about eight inches long, from the young wood of this year. Place this in well cultivated and manured soil in such manner as to have one or two joints underground. If wanted in quantities, heel in the cuttings on a slant, three to four inches apart in the row, twelve to fifteen inches between rows. Transplant them in fall, a year later.

Q.—There is some sort of insect eating the leaves and killing my young apple and pear trees. It is like a small piece of cotton batting, and the trees are full of it. I tried a few remedies, but no use.—Mrs. P.

A.—If the leaves are being eaten, it is by another insect; probably some caterpillar, and should be sprayed with arsenate of lead. To keep trees in health, producing abundantly of perfect fruit, all the sprayings are necessary as given in answer to W. B. June 6, article No. 94. The insect described is woolly aphid, which infests the branches, sprouts, trunk, and even the roots. For those above ground, drench them with 15 per cent kerosene emulsion. If there are any at the roots, remove the soil to the depth of three inches, sprinkle well with 10 per cent kerosene emulsion, and replace the soil. Kerosene emulsion can be bought at large seed stores.

Q.—What character of [1] soil and [2] manure is necessary for the successful growing of potatoes in a small way?—E. F. H.

A.—1. Potatoes will grow in any well drained, loose, friable, fertile soil, preferably sandy loam, but will be a source of much trouble on account of diseases and insects, if attempted in the first and second seasons. Use map of smokehouse, March 4, article No. 2. 2. Manure (preferably cow manure in light soil) should be turned under in autumn at the rate of 500 pounds per square rod for the former and 350 pounds for the latter.

Q.—What is the right time to transplant [1] iris lily, [2] lily of the valley, and [3] tiger lily? 4. What can be done to avoid the root lice which kill very often the iris in the row, despite the ground freeze and during all of April?

A.—1. Two weeks after blooming, in September and October. 2. Mix tobacco dust in the soil around the plants several times in fall, preferably turning it up by plowing or spading, and again in spring. Change location if possible.

Q.—What is the best time to transplant [1] iris lily, [2] lily of the valley, and [3] tiger lily? 4. What can be done to avoid the root lice which kill very often the iris in the row, despite the ground freeze and during all of April?

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Tribune Cook Book

BY JANE EDDINGTON.

Undeified Apple Sauce.
It is the end of the month. Have you any of the three pounds of sugar person left? If you have and consider yourself worthy of the indulgence or in need of the tonic perhaps you will make some apple sauce from the new apples.

But it would be just as well not to have any apple sauce at all as to neutralize the acid with baking soda. By doing this the real tonic quality of the apple is destroyed and much of the flavor. A great many people this year used soda in cooking rhubarb. It is not justifiable any more than it is in cooking any vegetable.

A tart new apple requires almost as much sugar to make it acceptable to most people as does a lemon, but it will be far better to have sauce from one apple and have it pure and undeified than from three which have been made over chemically.

There are other ways of using apple, but we all want apple sauce, once at any rate, and especially do we think it necessary to have it when berries are scarce and high. If we bake the apple and serve it with cream we can get on with less sugar, especially if the core is removed and butter and raisins put in its place. We can train ourselves to eat a rather sour apple sauce which may modify with cream either whipped or thick like the Devonshire. Chopped dates in the cream may enable us to get on without any sugar at all.

Crisp apple with mayonnaise dressing may be a delicious luncheon salad. A cooked salad dressing with a pronounced mustard flavor is also palatable with apple. Grated horseradish in an apple salad is favored by some people and rather fancy effects may be worked out.

Apples sliced crossways, without paring or coring, after they are well washed and then fried in pork or bacon fat requires no sugar to make them acceptable and are always a suitable accompaniment of pork chops or roast pork. The fat modifies the tartness or combines with it in such a way as to make the combination complete.

There are people who like apple sauce sweetened with molasses. In the Indian pudding combination apple gets its sweetness mostly from the molasses when it is used, but the long cooking also develops its own sugar.

The pandowdy of New England was a deep pudding dish of sliced apples with a little crust cover, which was baked for hours until the apples were red and delicious. Miss Parlovia gives a recipe for this, allowing one cup of sugar to three quarts of prepared apples, which is not a great amount. And I am sure it is used to be customary to use molasses for a half or a quarter of the sweetening. Maple sugar is also delicious. The pandowdy was served with cream and sugar, but the latter could easily be omitted. In such a combination we have but little of crust. Pie crust with apples is not dietetically good.

I would like to have explained to me the extreme vogue of apple sauce cake, another mixture that the dietitian should frown on. Another starched mixture is apple and potato, called "heaven and earth," which is rather suggestive of the high hanging fruit and the burrowing vegetable.

THE SUCCESSFUL HOME GARDEN

BY J. F. H. HEIDE.

NO. 148.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q.—I have some fine trailing blackberries, but the long, running branches do not take root. How am I to propagate some new stock?—G. H. W.

A.—After the first heavy freezing in fall, make cuttings about eight inches long, from the young wood of this year. Place this in well cultivated and manured soil in such manner as to have one or two joints underground. If wanted in quantities, heel in the cuttings on a slant, three to four inches apart in the row, twelve to fifteen inches between rows. Transplant them in fall, a year later.

Q.—There is some sort of insect eating the leaves and killing my young apple and pear trees. It is like a small piece of cotton batting, and the trees are full of it. I tried a few remedies, but no use.—Mrs. P.

A.—If the leaves are being eaten, it is by another insect; probably some caterpillar, and should be sprayed with arsenate of lead. To keep trees in health, producing abundantly of perfect fruit, all the sprayings are necessary as given in answer to W. B. June 6, article No. 94. The insect described is woolly aphid, which infests the branches, sprouts, trunk, and even the roots. For those above ground, drench them with 15 per cent kerosene emulsion. If there are any at the roots, remove the soil to the depth of three inches, sprinkle well with 10 per cent kerosene emulsion, and replace the soil. Kerosene emulsion can be bought at large seed stores.

Q.—What character of [1] soil and [2] manure is necessary for the successful growing of potatoes in a small way?—E. F. H.

A.—1. Potatoes will grow in any well drained, loose, friable, fertile soil, preferably sandy loam, but will be a source of much trouble on account of diseases and insects, if attempted in the first and second seasons. Use map of smokehouse, March 4, article No. 2. 2. Manure (preferably cow manure in light soil) should be turned under in autumn at the rate of 500 pounds per square rod for the former and 350 pounds for the latter.

Q.—What is the right time to transplant [1] iris lily, [2] lily of the valley, and [3] tiger lily? 4. What can be done to avoid the root lice which kill very often the iris in the row, despite the ground freeze and during all of April?

A.—1. Two weeks after blooming, in September and October. 2. Mix tobacco dust in the soil around the plants several times in fall, preferably turning it up by plowing or spading, and again in spring. Change location if possible.

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GERTRUDE MCCOY

Favorite of Other Days Supporting Miss Ferguson.

Bishop Sumner
Has War Message
for His Old Flock

The Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, North Peoria street and Washington boulevard, was filled yesterday morning to hear the Rt. Rev. W. T. Sumner, bishop of Oregon, who passed through Chicago on his way to Washington and other points in the east. Bishop Sumner formerly was dean of the cathedral.

"There are some things worse than death," he said in his sermon. "One is to have a victory in the war which would not bring us real freedom and liberty."

"The people of the United States are now aroused in their patriotism, and what they need most is to be brought face to face with the realities of the restoration and of eternal life after death."

Bishop Sumner was accompanied by his wife, whom he married at the cathedral last January. She was Miss Myrtle Mitchell.

MEETINGS

Events Scheduled Today and Tonight in Chicago.

University of Chicago, Mandel hall, 1445—William E. Lingelbach lectures on "Control of Commerce in Time of War."

University of Chicago, Harper assembly hall, 830—Edna L. Foley lectures on "Public Health Nursing in War Time."

Pulaski park, 8 p. m.—Concert by McCall's band.

Holstein park, 8 p. m.—Concert by the Civic Music association.

LOOP FEATURE FILMS

ALCAZAR, 50 West Madison—"Perishing Crusaders," government film.

BAND BOX, Madison near La Salle—"Berlin via America," with Francis Ford.

BIJOU, 116 South State—"The Death Dance," with Charles Chaplin.

BOSTON, Clark near Washington—"A Soldier's Oath," with William Farnum.

CASINO, 58 West Madison—"The Geese of Berlin," comedy.

CASTLE, State near Madison—"Triple Trouble," with Charles Chaplin.

CELESTIAL, 26 West Randolph—"Hearts of the World," with Robert Harron.

GEN, 450 South State—"A Fool There Was," with Theda Bara; vaudeville.

LYRIC, State near Jackson—"Down to Earth," with Douglas Fairbanks.

ORCHESTRA HALL, 216 South Michigan—"The Danger Mark," with Elsie Ferguson.

ORPHEUM, State near Monroe—"A Soldier's Oath," with William Farnum.

PASTIME, 86 West Madison—"Good Night, Past," with Constance Talmadge.

PLAYHOUSE, 410 South Michigan—"Triple Trouble," with Charles Chaplin.

"The Fox," with Raymond McKee.

ROSE, 65 West Madison—"To Hell with the Kaiser," drama.

STAR, 55 West Madison—"Berlin via America," with Francis Ford.

WORLD, 61 West Randolph—"Those Who Pay," with Besse Bertrams.

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The Lady
in This Case
"Scents" Trouble

"THE DANGER MARK."
Produced by Arterial.
Directed by Hugh Ford.
Presented at Orchestra hall.

THE CAST.
Gertrude McCoy.....Elsie Ferguson
Duke Mallett.....Mabel Hamilton
Vivian Mallett.....Gertrude McCoy
Lester Tarrant.....Orlando East
William Severn.....Maude Turner Gordon
Scott Seagrave.....Edward Burns
Col. Mallett.....W. Y. Carlton.

By Mae Tine.

If the experts who maintain there's nothing to this heredity idea are correct, then the story of "The Danger Mark" must be regarded as purely fiction. It is, however, an appetizing treat to the imagination, and an excellent example of a study in the life of a woman who is forced to live with the elaborate filigree with which Robert W. Chambers always decorates his writings.

Study or fiction, it is the reasonably absorbing tale of a girl with a craving for alcohol. Her name is Geraldine Seagrave. She and her brother Scott, orphaned early and heirs to many millions, are brought up most rigorously by a regiment of tutors, governesses, etc., all of whom have been warned to watch for the alcoholic taint which, it is expected, may possibly manifest itself in the boy.

The while they observe Scott, his sister is surreptitiously soaking sugar in cognac and eating it. Upon being discovered she promises never to do so again, but keeps her word. On the evening of her coming out party, however, two glasses of champagne prove too much for her and she is carried to her room a pitiful object by the man who has just discovered that he loves her.

The rest of the story is mostly concerned with Geraldine's fight against the longing which besets her, for she refuses to marry until she shall have proved she is the mistress of her fate. Of course, there are the inevitable side issues of romance and intrigue which always weave merrily among the silk and self-dedicated folk of whom the author writes so surely.

Two favorites distinguished by a long absence from the screen are much in evidence here. They are Mabel Hamilton, who is a clean cut chap with a good sense of acting values, and Gertrude McCoy, pleasing but shallow.

Elsie Ferguson gives a telling portrayal of the best thing I have ever seen her do. Your sympathies are with her every minute. The others in the cast are all deserving of honorable mention. If you like Chambers you are pretty sure to like "The Danger Mark." I'll say you're pretty apt to like it any way because of the beautiful Elsie.

ASK ME! ASK ME!

EDITH L. B.: You want frankness? All right, then, we'll be frank. There's not much chance at the present time for an amateur to get into the movies. If you were in California or New York you would, of course, stand a better show, as most of the pictures are made in the coast cities. If you have spent so much time and money on music, I think it would be rather a pity, don't you, to drop it? I don't think you foolish at all. Your letter shows you to be a thoughtful, ambitious girl. I hope your first letter to me will not be your last.

EDWIN H.: The public certainly should not be misled by deceiving titles. My advice to patrons would be to let the management of the theater know just what they (the patrons) think of such tactics. I'm glad to have heard from you, and hope you will write again some time.

EXCITED: No wonder Bluebird is boasting! I'll say that Helen Edley is some acquisition. Her who knocks, knocks out! I only wish who were Mr. Opportunity.

WAR ENDS SUTHOLD'S PLANS.

Because so many of its members had been called to war, the Uniform Rank of the Independent Order of Smiththold, at a convention at the Hotel La Salle yesterday, decided to set aside all plans for work of the order until a future convention.

LETTERS were read during a luncheon from members now in the service expressing thanks for aid given them by the order.

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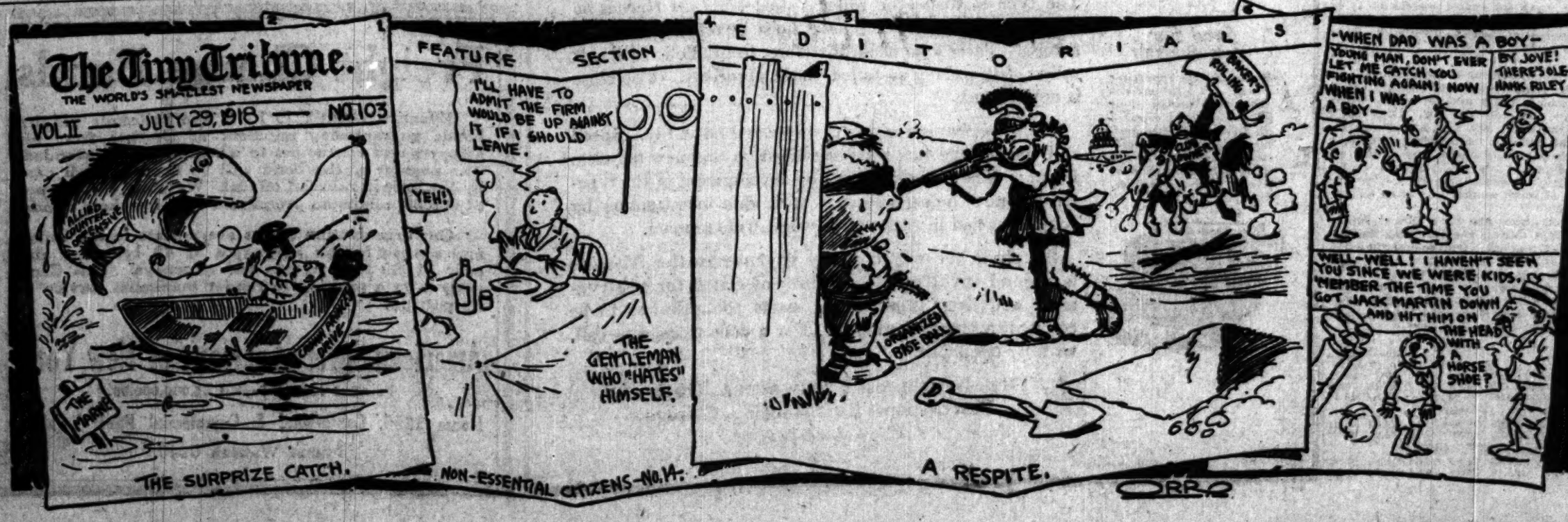
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DEATH NOTICES.



AUSTIN
PLAISANCE 406 PARKSIDE AVE. AT
LAKE ST.—WAT. DAILY
GEO. M. COHAN "Hit the Trail"
Holladay



GRAIN RECEIPTS BEST IN YEARS; ALL WELL TAKEN

Corn Market Influenced
by Weather and Crop
News.

BY CHARLES D. MICHAELS.

Grains are being marketed freely. Receipts at primary markets last week of 12,713,000 bu. have only been exceeded at this time but once in recent years. In 1914 they were 13,919,000 bu. The increase over last year was 5,415,000 bu.

Corn receipts were probably the largest on record for the last week of July—5,491,000 bu., a decrease of 385,000 bu. from the previous week and an increase of 1,207,000 bu. over last year. Deliveries of oats were 6,108,000 bu., or 2,335,000 bu. in excess of last year, and the largest since 1914, when they were 7,664,000 bu. Total receipts of all grains last week of 12,713,000 bu. exceeded last year's by 13,851,000 bu., or 81.4 per cent, and were 19.3 per cent above the five year average and the largest since 1914, when they were 12,484,000 bu.

Western railroads, with the exception of the Illinois Central, Wabash, Eastern Illinois, and Alton, are well supplied with cars for moving grain. The Burlington and Northwestern have a surplus of cars in all sections. The food administration is moving its wheat eastward by lake, and shipments from Chicago to Buffalo last week were 524,000 bu. and of oats to Georgian bay 1,037,000 bu. As the latter go to Canadian ports for export they disappear from the visible supply.

Corn & Weather Market.

Much of the corn crop in the leading producing states is about at the critical time where damage from hot winds and high temperatures might result. This makes the corn market largely a weather affair for the time being, and operations are expected to be influenced mainly by the weather reports.

Crop conditions on the whole are generally regarded as good. Considerable rain has fallen over the greater part of the corn country within the last week, extending into Kansas and Nebraska, Iowa and the Dakotas. A few points in Iowa had more than an inch of rain last Thursday. Crop expert P. S. Goodman, in his report issued Saturday, reduced prospects 140,000,000 bu. from the July returns, which were 3,159,000,000 bu., the lower being largely in Texas, Oklahoma, and the south, where the crop has not been real good.

Divided on the Market.

Corn traders are more divided than usual in their opinions regarding market conditions and the important surroundings. Those who believe the corn crop to be further advanced than usual, and is unlikely to be hurt by hot winds or early frost, and expect that it will come through all right, are disposed to sell on the advance, and are working on the short side.

Traders who believe that the corn crop with the best of weather will not be over 3,000,000,000 bu., and possibly that that large amount is too high on all the breaks. They regard the market as an excellent trading one, and are satisfied with quick advances of 10¢, which have been frequent of late, and are expected to continue. The erratic character of the market, however, makes it a hard one to follow. They believe in a continued large speculative demand from the various sources, and point to the failure of the visible supply to show any increase of it, despite the fact that the movement has been the largest known at this season in years. Those who believe in corn figures that the majority of traders lose sight of the fact that there is a disappearance of 3,000,000 bushels per week at primary markets which is not shown in the movement of receipts. On this basis primary shipments last week were 56,000 bu. more than the receipts. In the previous week, however, the receipts were almost 400,000 bu. more than the shipments, figure on the same basis.

Absorb Low Grade Corn.

Cash corn advanced on an improved demand, particularly for low grades, and the bulk of the mahogany corn has been cleaned up at comparatively high prices. The best of the sample grade Saturday was 20¢ higher than a week ago, while the low price was about the same as the previous week. Lowest prices in future for the week were made in the opening days and highest on Saturday, with net gains of 4¢ to 4½¢, July leading. Closing trades were at 15.4½¢ for July, 15.5½¢ for August, and 15.4½¢ for September. Prices for the week follow:

	July	August	September
No. 1	15.4½	15.5½	15.4½
No. 2	15.3½	15.4½	15.3½
No. 3	15.2½	15.3½	15.2½
No. 4	15.1½	15.2½	15.1½
No. 5	15.0½	15.1½	15.0½
No. 6	14.9½	15.0½	14.9½
No. 7	14.8½	14.9½	14.8½
No. 8	14.7½	14.8½	14.7½
No. 9	14.6½	14.7½	14.6½
No. 10	14.5½	14.6½	14.5½
No. 11	14.4½	14.5½	14.4½
No. 12	14.3½	14.4½	14.3½
No. 13	14.2½	14.3½	14.2½
No. 14	14.1½	14.2½	14.1½
No. 15	14.0½	14.1½	14.0½
No. 16	13.9½	14.0½	13.9½
No. 17	13.8½	13.9½	13.8½
No. 18	13.7½	13.8½	13.7½
No. 19	13.6½	13.7½	13.6½
No. 20	13.5½	13.6½	13.5½
No. 21	13.4½	13.5½	13.4½
No. 22	13.3½	13.4½	13.3½
No. 23	13.2½	13.3½	13.2½
No. 24	13.1½	13.2½	13.1½
No. 25	13.0½	13.1½	13.0½
No. 26	12.9½	13.0½	12.9½
No. 27	12.8½	12.9½	12.8½
No. 28	12.7½	12.8½	12.7½
No. 29	12.6½	12.7½	12.6½
No. 30	12.5½	12.6½	12.5½
No. 31	12.4½	12.5½	12.4½
No. 32	12.3½	12.4½	12.3½
No. 33	12.2½	12.3½	12.2½
No. 34	12.1½	12.2½	12.1½
No. 35	12.0½	12.1½	12.0½
No. 36	11.9½	12.0½	11.9½
No. 37	11.8½	11.9½	11.8½
No. 38	11.7½	11.8½	11.7½
No. 39	11.6½	11.7½	11.6½
No. 40	11.5½	11.6½	11.5½
No. 41	11.4½	11.5½	11.4½
No. 42	11.3½	11.4½	11.3½
No. 43	11.2½	11.3½	11.2½
No. 44	11.1½	11.2½	11.1½
No. 45	11.0½	11.1½	11.0½
No. 46	10.9½	11.0½	10.9½
No. 47	10.8½	10.9½	10.8½
No. 48	10.7½	10.8½	10.7½
No. 49	10.6½	10.7½	10.6½
No. 50	10.5½	10.6½	10.5½
No. 51	10.4½	10.5½	10.4½
No. 52	10.3½	10.4½	10.3½
No. 53	10.2½	10.3½	10.2½
No. 54	10.1½	10.2½	10.1½
No. 55	10.0½	10.1½	10.0½
No. 56	9.9½	10.0½	9.9½
No. 57	9.8½	9.9½	9.8½
No. 58	9.7½	9.8½	9.7½
No. 59	9.6½	9.7½	9.6½
No. 60	9.5½	9.6½	9.5½
No. 61	9.4½	9.5½	9.4½
No. 62	9.3½	9.4½	9.3½
No. 63	9.2½	9.3½	9.2½
No. 64	9.1½	9.2½	9.1½
No. 65	9.0½	9.1½	9.0½
No. 66	8.9½	9.0½	8.9½
No. 67	8.8½	8.9½	8.8½
No. 68	8.7½	8.8½	8.7½
No. 69	8.6½	8.7½	8.6½
No. 70	8.5½	8.6½	8.5½
No. 71	8.4½	8.5½	8.4½
No. 72	8.3½	8.4½	8.3½
No. 73	8.2½	8.3½	8.2½
No. 74	8.1½	8.2½	8.1½
No. 75	8.0½	8.1½	8.0½
No. 76	7.9½	8.0½	7.9½
No. 77	7.8½	7.9½	7.8½
No. 78	7.7½	7.8½	7.7½
No. 79	7.6½	7.7½	7.6½
No. 80	7.5½	7.6½	7.5½
No. 81	7.4½	7.5½	7.4½
No. 82	7.3½	7.4½	7.3½
No. 83	7.2½	7.3½	7.2½
No. 84	7.1½	7.2½	7.1½
No. 85	7.0½	7.1½	7.0½
No. 86	6.9½	7.0½	6.9½
No. 87	6.8½	6.9½	6.8½
No. 88	6.7½	6.8½	6.7½
No. 89	6.6½	6.7½	6.6½
No. 90	6.5½	6.6½	6.5½
No. 91	6.4½	6.5½	6.4½
No. 92	6.3½	6.4½	6.3½
No. 93	6.2½	6.3½	6.2½
No. 94	6.1½	6.2½	6.1½
No. 95	6.0½	6.1½	6.0½
No. 96	5.9½	6.0½	5.9½
No. 97	5.8½	5.9½	5.8½
No. 98	5.7½	5.8½	5.7½
No. 99	5.6½	5.7½	5.6½
No. 100	5.5½	5.6½	5.5½

Wheat Ready Taken.

Wheat is being taken freely by elevator interests, millers and the Wheat Export company. The movement is above the average. The Wheat Export company has taken the offerings freely on a basis of 32.34¢ to 32.35¢ for No. 2 red. New York. Elevator interests get a handling charge of 1¢ more than the average last year. Millers can buy wherever they want to, and there are no restrictions as to times in selling, but government prices must be observed as a month ago, and in the Canadian northwest have deteriorated materially, although the offerings were somewhat better there last week, which will help filling.

Meats and Lard Advance.

The food administration advanced its prices on lard and on meats 1¢ as compared with last month. Takings last week for export were said to be large, but no official announcements have been made as to quantities. They are sufficient, however, to absorb the surplus. A readjustment of cash values have been made by the food administration on some meats and on hams, which were relatively too low. Cash trade on the whole was fair, and stocks are being reduced. Shipments last week were unusually heavy, and largely exceeding last year's. Prospects are for a larger consumption of lard, as for use of more animal fats is to be permitted.

Indications are for a liberal supply of hogs during the fall, and that all will be wanted.

Hogs sold at the highest price since last October, and cattle were the best on record last week. Pork closed the same as the previous week, while lard gained 2½¢ to 27½¢ and short ribs 1½¢ to 20¢. Prices for the week follow:

	July	August	September
No. 1	15.4½	15.5½	15.4½
No. 2	15.3½	15.4½	15.3½
No. 3	15.2½	15.3½	15.2½
No. 4	15.1½	15.2½	15.1½
No. 5	15.0½	15.1½	15.0½
No. 6	14.9½	15.0½	14.9½
No. 7	14.8½	14.9½	14.8½
No. 8	14.7½	14.8½	14.7½
No. 9	14.6½	14.7½	14.6½
No. 10	14.5½	14.6½	14.5½
No. 11	14.4½	14.5½	14.4½
No. 12	14.3½	14.4½	14.3½
No. 13	14.2½	14.3½	14.2½
No. 14	14.1½	14.2½	14.1½
No. 15	14.0½	14.1½	14.0½
No. 16	13.9½	14.0½	13.9½
No. 17	13.8½	13.9½	13.8½
No. 18	13.7½	13.8½	13.7½
No. 19	13.6½	13.7½	13.6½
No. 20	13.5½	13.6½	13.5½
No. 21	13.4½	13.5½	13.4½
No. 22	13.3½	13.4½	13.3½
No. 23	13.2½	13.3½	13.2½
No. 24	13.1½	13.2½	13.1½
No. 25	13.0½	13.1½	13.0½
No. 26	12.9½	13.0½	12.9½
No. 27	12.8½	12.9½	12.8½
No. 28	12.7½	12.8½	12.7½
No. 29	12.6½	12.7½	12.6½
No. 30	12.5½	12.6½	12.5½
No. 31	12.4½	12.5½	12.4½
No. 32	12.3½	12.4½	12.3½
No. 33	12.2½	12.3½	12.2½
No. 34	12.1½	12.2½	12.1½
No. 35	12.0½	12.1½	12.0½
No. 36	11.9½	12.0½	11.9½
No. 37	11.8½	11.9½	11.8½
No. 38	11.7½	11.8½	11.7½
No. 39	11.6½	11.7½	11.6½
No. 40	11.5½	11.6½	11.5½
No. 41	11.4½	11.5½	11.4½
No. 42	11.3½	11.4½	11.3½
No. 43	11.2½	11.3½	11.2½
No. 44	11.1½	11.2½	11.1½
No. 45	11.0½	11.1½	11.0½
No. 46	10.9½	11.0½	10.9½
No. 47	10.8½	10.9½	10.8½
No. 48	10.7½	10.8½	10.7½
No. 49	10.6½	10.7½	10.6½
No. 50	10.5½	10.6½	10.5½
No. 51	10.4½	10.5½	10.4½
No. 52	10.3½	10.4½	10.3½
No. 53	10.2½	10.3½	10.2½
No. 54	10.1½	10.2½	10.1½
No. 55	10.0½	10.1½	10.0½
No. 56	9.9½	10.0½	9.9½
No. 57	9.8½	9.9½	9.8½
No. 58	9.7½	9.8½	9.7½
No. 59	9.6½	9.7½	9.6½
No. 60	9.5½	9.6½	9.5½
No. 61	9.4½	9.5½	9.4½
No. 62	9.3½	9.4½	9.3½
No. 63	9.2½	9.3½	9.2½
No. 64	9.1½	9.2½	9.1½
No. 65	9.0½	9.1½	9.0½
No. 66	8.9½	9.0½	8.9½
No. 67	8.8½	8.9½	8.8½
No. 68	8.7½	8.8½	8.7½
No. 69	8.6½	8.7½	8.6½
No. 70	8.5½	8.6½	8.5½
No. 71	8.4½	8.5½	8.4½
No. 72	8.3½	8.4½	8.3½
No. 73	8.2½	8.3½	8.2½
No. 74	8.1½	8.2½	8.1½
No. 75	8.0½	8.1½	8.0½
No. 76	7.9½	8.0½	7.9½
No. 77	7.8½	7.9½	7.8½
No. 78	7.7½	7.8½	7.7½
No. 79	7.6½	7.7½	7.6½
No. 80	7.5½	7.6½	7.5½
No. 81	7.4½	7.5½	7.4½
No. 82	7.3½	7.4½	7.3½
No. 83	7.2½	7.3½	7.2½
No. 84	7.1½	7.2½	7.1½
No. 85	7.0½	7.1½	7.0½
No. 86	6.9½	7.0½	6.9½
No. 87	6.8½	6.9½	6.8½
No. 88	6.7½	6.8½	6.7½
No. 89	6.6½	6.7½	6.6½
No. 90	6.5½	6.6½	6.5½
No. 91	6.4½	6.5½	6.4½
No. 92	6.3½	6.4½	6.3½
No. 93	6.2½	6.3½	6.2½
No. 94	6.1½	6.2½	6.1½
No. 95	6.0½	6.1½	6.0½
No. 96	5.9½	6.0½	5.9½
No. 97	5.8½	5.9½	5.8½
No. 98	5.7½	5.8½	5.7½
No. 99	5.6½	5.7½	5.6½
No. 100	5.5½	5.6½	5.5½

NEW YORK WEEKLY BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net.	No.	High.	Low.
1st deb. 6s.	101.15	101.10	101.15	101.15	100	83	84 1/2
2nd do. 6s.	101.10	101.05	101.10	101.10	100	83	84 1/2
3rd do. 6s.	101.05	101.00	101.05	101.05	100	83	84 1/2
4th do. 6s.	101.00	100.95	101.00	101.00	100	83	84 1/2
5th do. 6s.	100.95	100.90	100.95	100.95	100	83	84 1/2
6th do. 6s.	100.90	100.85	100.90	100.90	100	83	84 1/2
7th do. 6s.	100.85	100.80	100.85	100.85	100	83	84 1/2
8th do. 6s.	100.80	100.75	100.80	100.80	100	83	84 1/2
9th do. 6s.	100.75	100.70	100.75	100.75	100	83	84 1/2
10th do. 6s.	100.70	100.65	100.70	100.70	100	83	84 1/2
11th do. 6s.	100.65	100.60	100.65	100.65	100	83	84 1/2
12th do. 6s.	100.60	100.55	100.60	100.60	100	83	84 1/2
13th do. 6s.	100.55	100.50	100.55	100.55	100	83	84 1/2
14th do. 6s.	100.50	100.45	100.50	100.50	100	83	84 1/2
15th do. 6s.	100.45	100.40	100.45	100.45	100	83	84 1/2
16th do. 6s.	100.40	100.35	100.40	100.40	100	83	84 1/2
17th do. 6s.	100.35	100.30	100.35	100.35	100	83	84 1/2
18th do. 6s.	100.30	100.25	100.30	100.30	100	83	84 1/2
19th do. 6s.	100.25	100.20	100.25	100.25	100	83	84 1/2
20th do. 6s.	100.20	100.15	100.20	100.20	100	83	84 1/2
21st do. 6s.	100.15	100.10	100.15	100.15	100	83	84 1/2
22nd do. 6s.	100.10	100.05	100.10	100.10	100	83	84 1/2
23rd do. 6s.	100.05	100.00	100.05	100.05	100	83	84 1/2
24th do. 6s.	100.00	99.95	100.00	100.00	100	83	84 1/2
25th do. 6s.	99.95	99.90	99.95	99.95	100	83	84 1/2
26th do. 6s.	99.90	99.85	99.90	99.90	100	83	84 1/2
27th do. 6s.	99.85	99.80	99.85	99.85	100	83	84 1/2
28th do. 6s.	99.80	99.75	99.80	99.80	100	83	84 1/2
29th do. 6s.	99.75	99.70	99.75	99.75	100	83	84 1/2
30th do. 6s.	99.70	99.65	99.70	99.70	100	83	84 1/2
31st do. 6s.	99.65	99.60	99.65	99.65	100	83	84 1/2
32nd do. 6s.	99.60	99.55	99.60	99.60	100	83	84 1/2
33rd do. 6s.	99.55	99.50	99.55	99.55	100	83	84 1/2
34th do. 6s.	99.50	99.45	99.50	99.50	100	83	84 1/2
35th do. 6s.	99.45	99.40	99.45	99.45	100	83	84 1/2
36th do. 6s.	99.40	99.35	99.40	99.40	100	83	84 1/2
37th do. 6s.	99.35	99.30	99.35	99.35	100	83	84 1/2
38th do. 6s.	99.30	99.25	99.30	99.30	100	83	84 1/2
39th do. 6s.	99.25	99.20	99.25	99.25	100	83	84 1/2
40th do. 6s.	99.20	99.15	99.20	99.20	100	83	84 1/2
41st do. 6s.	99.15	99.10	99.15	99.15	100	83	84 1/2
42nd do. 6s.	99.10	99.05	99.10	99.10	100	83	84 1/2
43rd do. 6s.	99.05	99.00	99.05	99.05	100	83	84 1/2
44th do. 6s.	99.00	98.95	99.00	99.00	100	83	84 1/2
45th do. 6s.	98.95	98.90	98.95	98.95	100	83	84 1/2
46th do. 6s.	98.90	98.85	98.90	98.90	100	83	84 1/2
47th do. 6s.	98.85	98.80	98.85	98.85	100	83	84 1/2
48th do. 6s.	98.80	98.75	98.80	98.80	100	83	84 1/2
49th do. 6s.	98.75	98.70	98.75	98.75	100	83	84 1/2
50th do. 6s.	98.70	98.65	98.70	98.70	100	83	84 1/2
51st do. 6s.	98.65	98.60	98.65	98.65	100	83	84 1/2
52nd do. 6s.	98.60	98.55	98.60	98.60	100	83	84 1/2
53rd do. 6s.	98.55	98.50	98.55	98.55	100	83	84 1/2
54th do. 6s.	98.50	98.45	98.50	98.50	100	83	84 1/2
55th do. 6s.	98.45	98.40	98.45	98.45	100	83	84 1/2
56th do. 6s.	98.40	98.35	98.40	98.40	100	83	84 1/2
57th do. 6s.	98.35	98.30	98.35	98.35	100	83	84 1/2
58th do. 6s.	98.30	98.25	98.30	98.30	100	83	84 1/2
59th do. 6s.	98.25	98.20	98.25	98.25	100	83	84 1/2
60th do. 6s.	98.20	98.15	98.20	98.20	100	83	84 1/2
61st do. 6s.	98.15	98.10	98.15	98.15	100	83	84 1/2
62nd do. 6s.	98.10	98.05	98.10	98.10	100	83	84 1/2
63rd do. 6s.	98.05	98.00	98.05	98.05	100	83	84 1/2
64th do. 6s.	98.00	97.95	98.00	98.00	100	83	84 1/2
65th do. 6s.	97.95	97.90	97.95	97.95	100	83	84 1/2
66th do. 6s.	97.90	97.85	97.90	97.90	100	83	84 1/2
67th do. 6s.	97.85	97.80	97.85	97.85	100	83	84 1/2
68th do. 6s.	97.80	97.75	97.80	97.80	100	83	84 1/2
69th do. 6s.	97.75	97.70	97.75	97.75	100	83	84 1/2
70th do. 6s.	97.70	97.65	97.70	97.70	100	83	84 1/2
71st do. 6s.	97.65	97.60	97.65	97.65	100	83	84 1/2
72nd do. 6s.	97.60	97.55	97.60	97.60	100	83	84 1/2
73rd do. 6s.	97.55	97.50	97.55	97.55	100	83	84 1/2
74th do. 6s.	97.50	97.45	97.50	97.50	100	83	84 1/2
75th do. 6s.	97.45	97.40	97.45	97.45	100	83	84 1/2
76th do. 6s.	97.40	97.35	97.40	97.40	100	83	84 1/2
77th do. 6s.	97.35	97.30	97.35	97.35	100	83	84 1/2
78th do. 6s.	97.30	97.25	97.30	97.30	100	83	84 1/2
79th do. 6s.	97.25	97.20	97.25	97.25	100	83	84 1/2
80th do. 6s.	97.20	97.15	97.20	97.20	100	83	84 1/2
81st do. 6s.	97.15	97.10	97.15	97.15	100	83	84 1/2
82nd do. 6s.	97.10	97.05	97.10	97.10	100	83	84 1/2
83rd do. 6s.	97.05	97.00	97.05	97.05	100	83	84 1/2
84th do. 6s.	97.00	96.95	97.00	97.00	100	83	84 1/2
85th do. 6s.	96.95	96.90	96.95	96.95	100	83	84 1/2
86th do. 6s.	96.90	96.85	96.90	96.90	100	83	84 1/2
87th do. 6s.	96.85	96.80	96.85	96.85	100	83	84 1/2
88th do. 6s.	96.80	96.75	96.80	96.80	100	83	84 1/2
89th do. 6s.	96.75	96.70	96.75	96.75	100	83	84 1/2
90th do. 6s.	96.70	96.65	96.70	96.70	100	83	84 1/2
91st do. 6s.	96.65	96.60	96.65	96.65	100	83	84 1/2
92nd do. 6s.	96.60	96.55	96.60	96.60	100	83	84 1/2
93rd do. 6s.	96.55	96.50	96.55	96.55	100	83	84 1/2
94th do. 6s.	96.50	96.45	96.50	96.50	100	83	84 1/2
95th do. 6s.	96.45	96.40	96.45	96.45	100	83	84 1/2
96th do. 6s.	96.40	96.35	96.40	96.40	100	83	84 1/2
97th do. 6s.	96.35	96.30	96.35	96.35	100	83	84 1/2
98th do. 6s.	96.30	96.25	96.30	96.30	100	83	84 1/2
99th do. 6s.	96.25	96.20	96.25	96.25	100	83	84 1/2
100th do. 6s.	96.20	96.15	96.20	96.20	100	83	84 1/2
101st do. 6s.	96.15	96.10	96.15	96.15	100	83	84 1/2
102nd do. 6s.	96.10	96.05	96.10	96.10	100	83	84 1/2
103rd do. 6s.	96.05	96.00	96.05	96.05	100	83	84 1/2
104th do. 6s.	96.00	95.95	96.00	96.00	100	83	84 1/2
105th do. 6s.	95.95	95.90	95.95	95.95	100	83	84 1/2
106th do. 6s.	95.90	95.85	95.90	95.90	100	83	84 1/2
107th do. 6s.	95.85	95.80	95.85	95.85	100	83	84 1/2
108th do. 6s.	95.80	95.75	95.80	95.80	100	83	84 1/2
109th do. 6s.	95.75	95.70	95.75	95.75	100	83	84 1/2
110th do. 6s.	95.70	95.65	95.70	95.70	100	83	84 1/2
111th do. 6s.	95.65	95.60	95.65	95.65	100	83	84 1/2
112th do. 6s.	95.60	95.55	95.60	95.60	100	83	84 1/2
113th do. 6s.	95.55	95.50	95.55	95.55	100	83	84 1/2
114th do. 6s.	95.50	95.45	95.50	95.50	100	83	84 1/2
115th do. 6s.	95.45	95.40	95.45	95.45	100	83	84 1/2
116th do. 6s.	95.40	95.35	95.40	95.40	100	83	84 1/2
117th do. 6s.	95.35	95.30	95.35	95.35	100	83	84 1/2
118th do. 6s.	95.30	95.25	95.30	95.30	100	83	84 1/2
119th do. 6s.	95.25	95.20	95.25	95.25	100	83	84 1/2
120th do. 6s.	95.20	95.15	95.20	95.20	100	83	84 1/2
121st do. 6s.	95.15	95.10	95.15	95.15	100	83	84 1/2
122nd do. 6s.	95.10	95.05	95.10	95.10	100	83	84 1/2
123rd do. 6s.	95.05	95.00	95.05	95.05	100	83	84 1/2
124th do. 6s.	95.00	94.95	95.00	95.00	100	83	84 1/2
125th do. 6s.	94.95	94.90	94.95	94.95	100	83	84 1/2
126th do. 6s.	94.90	94.85	94.90	94.90	100	83	84 1/2
127th do. 6s.	94.85	94.80	94.85	94.85	100	83	84 1/2
128th do. 6s.	94.80	94.75	94.80	94.80	100	83	84 1/2
129th do. 6s.	94.75	94.70	94.75	94.75	100	83	84 1/2
130th do. 6s.	94.70	94.65	94.70	94.70	100	83	84 1/2
131st do. 6s.	94.65	94.60	94.65	94.65	100	83	84 1/2
132nd do. 6s.	94.60	94.55	94.60	94.60	100	83	84 1/2
133rd do. 6s.	94.55	94.50	94.55	94.55	100	83	84 1/2
134th do. 6s.	94.50	94.45	94.50	94.50	100	83	84 1/2
135th do. 6s.	94.45	94.40	94.45	94.45	100	83	84 1/2
136th do. 6s.	94.40	94.35	94.40	94.40	100	83	84 1/2
137th do. 6s.	94.35	94.30	94.35	94.35	100	83	84 1/2
138th do. 6s.	94.30	94.25	94.30	94.30	100	83	84 1/2
139th do. 6s.	94.25	94.20	94.25	94.25	100	83	84 1/2
140th do. 6s.	94.20	94.15	94.20	94.20	100	83	84 1/2
141st do. 6s.	94.15	94.10	94.15	94.15	100	83	84 1/2
142nd do. 6s.	94.10	94.05	94.10	94.10	100	83	84 1/2
143rd do. 6s.	94.05	94.00	94.05	94.05	100	83	84 1/2
144th do. 6s.	94.00	93.95	94.00	94.00	100	83	84 1/2
145th do. 6s.	93.95	93.90	93.95	93.95	100	83	84 1/2
146th do. 6s.	93.90	93.85	93.90	93.90	100	83	84 1/2
147th do. 6s.	93.85	93.80	93.85	93.85	100	83	84 1/2

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C. M. Schwab.

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